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Ballot Petition Dismissed; Italy to Lose African Area; Transit Strikers Indicted

The World's Day—October 4, 1944

Boston: McGlue Ballot Petition Is Dismissed

Judge Raymond S. Wilkins of the Supreme Judicial Court today dismissed the petition of Charles H. McGlue, Vice-Chairman of the American Democratic National Committee, to force printing of a new state ballot so that Jeffersonian and Independent Democrats may vote for Presidential electors of their own choosing.

Proposals for payment of substantial state bonus to World War II veterans were supported today at a public hearing conducted at the State House by the Legislative Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation. [Page 2.]

D-Day in the eyes of coastguardsmen manning landing craft during the invasion of France is described by veterans at the Coast Guard Receiving Ship in Boston, where they await 30-day leaves after combat duty in Africa, Sicily, Italy, Burma, and France. [Page 2.]

Nominations of former State Senator Sybil H. Holmes, of Brookline as Assistant Counsel in the Department of Labor and Industries and Arthur L. Eno, of Lowell, as Justice of the Lowell District Court were submitted to the Executive Council today.

Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, will speak in Boston on Oct. 28 to wind up a 7,500-mile nation-wide campaign tour which will start from New Orleans on Oct. 12. Subject of his Boston talk will be foreign affairs.

In Europe: Return of Italy's Colonies Opposed

Italy's empire in Africa is irrevocably lost, according to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden who has informed the House of Commons that the British Government is strongly opposed to returning colonies to Italy.

A warrant for the arrest of Pierre Laval, in his capacity as a private person, for collaboration with the enemy, has been issued by the Court of Justice of Marseille, a Reuter dispatch said.

Britain's pledge to ferret out war criminals for punishment has been renewed with the disclosure that patrols are keeping every possible escape route from Europe under strict surveillance to prevent escape to neutral countries, London reported.

French women will vote for the first time in France next Feb. 1 in the first regional elections, the French Cabinet announced. The national elections have been postponed until the return of approximately 2,000,000 prisoners from Germany.

A vote of confidence, 106 to 7, has been received by Belgian Premier Hubert Pierlot a few hours after he told Parliament it might soon be necessary for the Government to ask for "special powers," the Brussels Radio said.

A special investigation into causes of the swift Italian capitulation of Rome to the Germans after Italy's armistice with the Allies Aug. 9, 1943 has been postponed indefinitely by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Government, upon advice of the Allied Control Commission.

Preliminary armistice terms have been received by Hungary from the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia through Baron Gabriel Apor, Hungarian Minister to the Vatican, a report from the London Daily Sketch said.

National: Philadelphia Transit Men Indicted

A special Federal grand jury which investigated the Aug. 1-7 Philadelphia transit strike indicted 30 employees of the Philadelphia Transportation Company on charges of violating the War Labor Disputes Act. The Government immediately asked United States District Judge Guy K. Bard to hold each of the indicted in $500 bail for trial.

Within a few months after the defeat of Germany "an effective part of our European air forces can begin operating against the Japanese," Brig. Gen. John M. Clark announced in New York. He said this operation would be comparable to moving the entire city of Cleveland half way 'round the world.

Washington: U. S. Aid for Rural Education?

White House conference on rural education gives new emphasis on need for Federal aid to provide adequate educational opportunities for rural children. [Page 3.]

Furlough rations of processed foods on the basis of 10 points for each nine meals may be obtained by servicemen on leave or furlough three days or more after Oct. 7, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Because there are enough men available for all military flying jobs at home and overseas, the 1,000 Wasps, Women Air Force Service Pilots, are being disbanded on Dec. 20, Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces, announced.

Americas: Spanish Republic After War Predicted

Restoration of the Spanish Republic after the war is predicted by Indalecio Prieto, Defense Minister in Spain's last Republican Government, who is in Havana to attend the Oct. 10 inauguration of Ramon Grau San Martin as President of Cuba.

Canada: Air-Routes Conference Set for Oct. 23

Officials of British Commonwealth Governments will confer in Montreal beginning Oct. 23 on the establishment of air routes between members of the Commonwealth, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Who Owns Quincy Shipyards? Tax Board Gets $64 Question

Who owns the Bethlehem-Quincy shipyards, now pressed with $500,000,000 worth of Navy warship orders, the Federal government or the Bethlehem Steel Company? This was the $64 question tossed into the lap of the State Appellate Tax Board today.

In one of the biggest tax abatement appeals, if not the biggest in Quincy's history, the city's largest industry is seeking abatement of nearly one-half of the assessed valuation of $9,787,200 placed on the steel company's properties, here, formerly known as the Fore River shipyards.

The abatement is claimed through the State Appellate Tax Board on the premise that the Federal Government, and not the steel company, owns nearly one-half of the shipyards now working at wartime capacity.

The local Board of Assessors refused to consider this claim, declaring that the property was actually worth up to $20,000,000 and that its assessment of approximately $10,000,000 took into consideration any part that might be owned or leased by the government as a tax-exempt entity.

Actually, the Assessors have valued the main part of the plant at $9,600,000 upon which the company is seeking an abatement of $4,400,000. Another parcel is assessed for tax purposes at $187,000

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Scituate — Tomorrow and Friday.

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Italian Delegation Summoned to U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 4

President Roosevelt today summoned a delegation of supply officers from Italy to review measures for preventing "civilian hunger, sickness, and fear" during the coming winter.

Steps are being taken, Mr. Roosevelt said, "to enable the Italian people to throw their full resources into the fight against Germany and Japan."

Text of President's statement: Page 3.

N. E. to Fight Sectional Bar To Conversion

Unemployment would be fostered in New England, provision of jobs for veterans hindered, and postwar readjustment in general here set back if the plan of a Senate Committee for delaying reconversion of government-owned war plants in this region should go through, Henry P. Kendall, Regional Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, asserted here today, as protests against the program continued to pile up.

Mr. Kendall heads the New England organization which business and industry have set up to work for full employment after the war. President of the Kendall Company, he is a leading New England manufacturer.

"The important problem facing the country today, in fact the most important in my opinion, is the securing of jobs for returning soldiers and others thrown out of employment in war industries as quickly as possible," he said.

"Any unreasonable lag in the conversion of war industries in any section of the country will work a genuine hardship and accentuate any immediate postwar depression.

Calls Plan Outrageous

"The proposed discrimination against New England industry would intensify the difficulties of postwar readjustment in this region, and add to the distress of postwar readjustment so far as employment is concerned.

"I am astonished that any group of Senators from the West and Southwest would feel they could injure the vital matter of reconversion in order to favor their own sections. The project is arbitrary and artificial. The whole thing seems outrageous."

The Senate Committee, which is investigating the effects of the centralization of industry, has arranged a series of hearings, the first announced to be held in San Francisco Nov. 16, 17 and 18.

The Committee program calls for stimulation of postwar industrialization of the West and South, to be aided by deferral of reconversion of Government-owned

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

U. S. Troops Enter Key Metz Fort; Jap Oil Center Smashed in Borneo; Aid to China High on U.S. 'Must' List

Roosevelt says airmen flying more material over 'the Hump' now —New road opened.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Consideration of Chinese affairs remained high on Washington's political and military calendar today. The Japanese landings on the Chinese coast near Fuchow, Chungking's proposals at the Dumbarton Oaks conference, and President Roosevelt's statement on the flow of supplies to our Far Eastern ally are keeping official attention turned toward that country.

The President's statement, in which he admitted that the supplies were limited despite the heroic efforts of American airmen to get them there, was an apparent effort to settle the dispute between Britain and China over the volume of American aid to the latter. This dispute arose when Prime Minister Winston Churchill spoke of "lavish American help," for a Chinese spokesman immediately countered this, stating that the total tonnage from the United States to the armies in eastern China from Pearl Harbor to the present would not "sustain a single British or American division in combat for one week."

Clearly wishing to settle the disagreement between the Allies, the President revealed that American planes were carrying more than 20,000 tons of supplies a month over "the hump" of the Himalayas as compared with from 2,000 to 3,000 tons a year and a half ago.

Gas Takes Much Space

Although he pointed out that this was equal to the tonnage of two 10,000-ton cargo ships a month, he admitted that a large part of it consisted of gasoline for Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force and for the B-29 bombers of the Twentieth Air Force stationed in China. He also added that the Fourteenth Air Force had wrought considerable destruction among Japanese coastwise and river shipping, this apparently being an answer to Chungking's charge that General Chennault's Air Force was "so small it would hardly be credited if it could be disclosed."

The President further revealed that the Allies were now using a new route into China, starting from the Caspian Sea and going north of India, across the desert, through Tibet and into Chungking. He said, however, that this route was long and difficult and the

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Associated Press

Battle for Holland

Men of the British "Red Devils" paratroopers, heroes of the nine-day battle at Arnhem, are seen marching in Holland with guns and equipment. (Below) Maj. Gen. R. E. Urquhart, their commander.

Americans slog ahead in Aachen sector— Soviet forces speed toward Belgrade.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While General Hodges' men continue to gain ground slowly in the face of the stiffest sort of opposition north of Aachen, General Patton's troops have scored an important success in the battle to subjugate the key fortress of Metz.

The Patton forces have captured the surface portions of Fort Driant and thus have gained a position from which they can fire pointblank into Metz itself.

Allied Headquarters first announced that the entire fort had been taken, but subsequent field dispatches indicated that the Germans still were clinging to many subterranean chambers and interior positions.

Fort Driant was reached by infantrymen in a grim frontal assault after an all-out artillery and aerial barrage. The success of the attack does not by any means assure the early capture of Metz, but it does make certain that with modern weapons, this stronghold can and ultimately will be taken. Driant was regarded as the strongest single bastion guarding Metz.

Although besieged in many wars, Metz never has been taken by direct assault. A towering ring of hills and natural fortifications made it impregnable. But this is a new age.

The terrific hitting power of the American weapons also is carrying the day in the fighting north of Aachen, although there is nothing to indicate that General Hodges is close to a complete break-through. After penetrating the outer crust of the Siegfried Line, the First Army has edged across and along the main northeast road from Aachen to Muncheon-Gladbach and has repelled a number of determined counterattacks. A late dispatch says American tanks have entered a three-mile-wide breach in the enemy positions.

Unfavorable weather appears to have brought operations almost to a standstill elsewhere in the West. A 48-hour truce to permit the evacuation of civilians was begun at Dunkerque at 6 a. m. A similar truce was declared just prior to the assault that captured Calais.

Meanwhile, American might also has struck a telling blow against Japan's vital oil supply. Big bombers, operating from bases in the Pacific, have bombed the Balikpapan petroleum center on Borneo, causing heavy damage. Field dispatches describe Balikpapan as the "most lucrative strategic target in the Pacific." And General MacArthur's communique refers to it as "the most important source of Japan's aviation gasoline and lubricating oils."

In the increasingly serious situation in China, American airmen, crowded into their only remaining base in the southeast, are carrying out almost constant attacks on advancing Japanese columns. Thus far, however, they have succeeded only in delaying the advance.

On the eastern European front, Russian troops, aided by Marshal Tito's Partisans, are making rapid progress in their push through Yugoslavia toward Belgrade. Moscow says that if the present pace can be maintained, the Yugoslavian Capital may be liberated by this week end.

Oil of Japanese Hit From Bases In New Guinea

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 4—An emphatic warning to the Japanese that their vital oil resources are now severely threatened was sounded when heavy bombers from New Guinea bases made their first large-scale attack on the enemy-operated oil refineries at Balikpapen last week end.

This latest air blitz, which was announced here today was, in fact, more of a warning than a heavily destructive blow.

Balikpapen, which is the second largest oil storage and refinery center in the Netherlands Indies, has a capacity of about 400,000 tons yearly, or an estimated 12 per cent of the oil and gasoline needs of the Japanese war machine.

Just how much damage was done to refineries and storage tanks in this first heavy air attack is still undetermined. Some pilots with whom this correspondent talked after the raid claimed they saw only white smoke issuing from the bombed area.

Test of Pilot's Skill

The raid was therefore perhaps more of a test of the skill and courage of the veteran airmen who flew heavy Liberators.

The bombers were so heavily laden with fuel and bombs that it was a toss-up at first as to whether they would be able to take off. Well over 60 heavy bombers were packed at the starting line and they roared down the runways for nearly two hours, rising from the ground sluggishly and so close together that they almost touched.

It was a battle all along the route, heavy clouds and soupy weather cutting visibility and separating the formations.

Passing over Celebes en route to the target the bombers were picked up by a pair of Betties—Japanese two-engined bombers—which tailed the bombers just be-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

RAF Smashes Enemy-Held Canals, Dikes

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 4 — Reconnaissance photographs show two smashing blows by RAF Lancasters against the great Dortmundems Canal and against the dikes of Walcheren Island were highly successful.

Two-and-a-half ton blockbusters winging their way earthward from the British heavies proved again that air-war dividends are attainable by the right combination of a vulnerable target, precision planning and courageous execution. The twin strategic air blows are comparable only to RAF's blasting of the Möhne and Eder reservoir dams in the Ruhr on May 16 last year which inundated a valuable German industrial area.

SHAEF reported today reconnaissance photographs last evening showed sea water rushing through 120 yards of breach in the Walcheren Dykes and extensively flooding the countryside. A number of the heaviest German guns are mounted on this island ready to fire against Allied shipping if the Allies tried to operate the port of Antwerp up the river Schelde.

Canal Hit Hard

The British ministry likewise reported aerial observation of the results of the Sept. 23 raid on the Dortmundems Canal shows operations were completely successful. The canal has been empty for 10 days along an extensive stretch

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Filipinos Peril Puppet Rulers

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As D-Day for the Philippines approaches, it is becoming evident that the Japanese are losing such control over the Filipinos as they had achieved through the puppet "republic" of President José Laurel.

The puppet Government's declaration of war against the United States on Sept. 23 was an act of desperation. It is really directed more against the rebellious Fili-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Roosevelt Asks Congress To Help War Workers

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—President Roosevelt has served notice on Congress that he seeks to have the same "fair and generous treatment" accorded to war workers as has been offered to soldiers, industry, and farmers.

He made his statement in signing the surplus and reconversion bills, the first of which he said he approved with misgivings, the second he supported so far as it went, but he declared it did not go far enough.

Mr. Roosevelt also issued a statement thanking James F. Byrnes, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for his "magnificent" job as War Mobilization Director, but announcing that Mr. Byrnes would retire after setting up the machinery of the new reconversion bill, to be known as the office of war mobilization and reconversion. The public will soon know it as the "OWMR."

Regarding the Surplus War Property Disposal Act, establishing machinery for getting rid of billions of dollars worth of Government plants and machinery after the war, Mr. Roosevelt said he signed "with considerable reluctance" because there is "danger that the confused methods of disposition and the elaborate restrictions imposed by the bill will in many instances delay rather than expedite reconversion and employment." However, time was pressing, and he hoped Congress will make later changes.

In a second formal statement,

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Dewey Proposes Reduction In Nation's Tax Structure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, addressing himself to the more than 50,000,000 Americans paying personal income levies down to those who earn as little as $11 a week, has on display today his Republican presidential candidacy chart of a "human needs" program for a peace prosperity of full employment and a rising standard of living.

His assault upon the New Deal's "suppressive tax policy" paid particular attention to the discouragement of private initiative to do business and to "almost" confiscatory levies upon corporate enterprise in a 15-minute eighth national campaign radiocast from the executive mansion study here last night.

In furtherance of his proposals for business expansion and re-

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

Text of Governor Dewey's address: Page 10.

British Dress Up For Berlin Parade

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 4—Mass production on a new victory uniform for the British Army—henceforth to be known as "V-U"—will be started shortly, it was disclosed today, so that it may be ready when Allied troops stage their expected victory march through Berlin.

The new uniform will not be of the battledress type, and military tailoring experts describe it as "the smartest thing ever."

Smartly cut from khaki cloth, the tunic will have lapels and shiny plastic buttons and will be worn with collar and tie. The trousers are a non-crease style.

Tokyo Pledges 'Usual Surprise' by Its Fleet

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The recent strategy conference on the West Coast of Naval High Command and its tactical leaders in the Pacific emphasized the problems of logistics of the Japanese war. In fact, logistics is the essence of the Far Eastern war, where distances are figured in thousands of miles and ships take five months to make the longer round-trip runs.

As Vice-Admiral William B. Calhoun said recently: "It isn't enough to know material is on the way and coming. It has to be there." There must be no slip in charting and programing any invasion. Not only must there be the right number of men, but they must be in the right place with the right equipment at the right time. Anything else may not spell disaster but it does not assure success.

Government sources disclosed recently the tonnage that is needed to supply an invasion force. For every soldier who hits the

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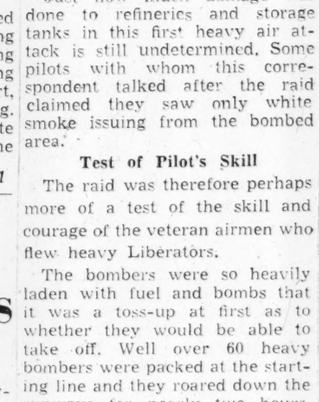

Associated Press

Vice-Admiral R. S. Edwards

Appointed Deputy Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Oct. 4—Recent Japanese promises over the Tokyo Radio of "a decisive battle" with United States Fleet units have not caused any perceptible anxiety here at Pearl Harbor.

There are at least two reasons for this:

First, the appearance of the Japanese Fleet for showdown fights is one of the fondest wishes of American admirals.

Second, the concentration of American sea forces makes for the strongest possible defense, at the same time permitting the most powerful offensive blows by carrier planes on Japanese aircraft, ground establishments, and shipping.

'Usual Surprises' Pledged

In forecasting the coming "decisive battle," Japanese Admiral Rozo Nakamura struck a note of rather quaint humor. Admiral Nakamura said, "The Japanese

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Neutrals Asked to Bar Loot of Axis Leaders

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 4

The United States and British Governments have sent notes to neutral nations requesting that they prevent Axis leaders from "retaining their loot" or "finding safe haven" for their wealth in neutral territories.

A State Department statement declared:

"In anticipation of impending defeat, the enemy is increasing these activities in order to salvage his assets and to perpetuate his economic influence abroad and his power and ability to plan world domination."

Western Front:

Yanks Enter Fort Driant

American troops, knocking back German counterblows in battles of rising violence, struck into and beyond the breached Siegfried Line above Aachen, assulting back-stop

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Bonus for Veterans Bills Pressed at Public Hearing

Bond issues, a State lottery and increases in State taxes on horse and dog race betting, liquor and cigarettes were favored today as methods to finance substantial State bonuses for World War II veterans at a State House hearing conducted by the Legislative Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation.

While practically all speakers addressing the Commission favor a State bonus and some discussed specific financing proposals, Charles E. Lee, Secretary of the Commttee on State Taxation and Expenditures, Boston Chamber of Commerce, urged caution that State plans be delayed until Federal plans are completed.

Mr. Lee said the Chamber "favors generous and adequate treatment of the veterans of this war so that they may be restored at the earliest possible date to useful private life. The Congress of the United States is now considering the extent of the primary obligation of the Federal Government to these veterans.

Delay Urged

"When Congress has effected legislation on this subject, the Massachusetts General Court should then consider in what way and to what extent the State should supplement Federal benefits. In the Chamber's opinion, any final decision by the Commonwealth at this time would be hasty and premature."

Being considered by the Commission are 10 bonus petitions with plans ranging from payment of $10 for each month's service to a $500 lump sum. The most pretentious plan would cost the Commonwealth approximately $250,000,000.

The lottery financing proposal came from Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D) of Boston. Under his plan sufficient $1 tickets would be sold to cover the cost of the bonus, prizes totaling $100,000 and printing expenses.

"During the year 1944," he said, "the people of Massachusetts bet more than $113,000,000 on the horses and dogs, and untold thousands on number pools, slot machines and other gambling devices, thereby proving beyond a doubt that a bonus lottery would be well received, and a success."

General Accord

Senator William P. Grant (D) of Fall River, a member of Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, who filed a bill calling for payment of $20 a month to Massachusetts service men and women for each month of service, proposed a bond issue for raising funds.

"Most of us are in accord that something should be done by the State for its servicemen," Senator Grant said in speaking for his bill. "Massachusetts paid its veterans a bonus of $100 after the last war and I believe that sum should be increased for veterans of this war."

A cash bonus of $100 was paid to the 186,000 veterans of World War I, plus an additional $10 a month for each month a veteran was in service prior to the declaration of war. Total cost of this bonus to the Commonwealth through June, 1942, was $22,226,649.

Former State Representative Thomas E. Barry (D), of East Boston, self-styled State Commander of World War II Allied Veterans, Incorporated, favored a bonus bill which he said has been filed with the General Court, providing for payment of $300 to honorably discharged veterans.

Question of Funds

Although his bill calls for financing by a bond issue, Mr. Barry told the commission that he believed some consideration should be given to financing the bonus by increased taxes on horse and dog races, on sales of liquor and through a one per cent payroll tax.

Donald Torney, representing the Servicemen's Committee of the United Electrical Workers of the C. I. O., told the Commission that the problems of the servicemen will only be partially solved by a bonus whatever its size. The greatest need, he said, is for a job program which will guarantee every returning veteran work.

Thomas A. Wilkinson, representing the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, recorded the Labor group in favor of "some bonus or other remuneration.

Others recorded in favor of a cash bonus for servicemen included former State Senator Edward C. Carroll (D) of South Boston, Legislative Agent for the Veterans of Foreign Wars; M. J. McGonagle of the State Firemen's Association; G. E. Johnson, President of the Massachusetts Association of Small Loan Companies, representing 121 State-supervised small loan concerns, and Thomas F. Mackey, State Commander of the American Legion.

N. E. Firms Penalized

Payment of wages higher than allowed under the National Wage Stabilization Laws was charged to three more New England firms today by the Regional War Labor Board. Recommendation was made that the following amounts be disregarded by the Internal Revenue Department in computing the companies' costs and expenses for income tax purposes: Camden Textil Corporation, Camden, Maine, $3,500; Waterbury Paper Box Company, Waterbury, Conn., $1,000, and Trencher-Belsky, Inc., Springfield, Mass., $1,500.

New Peace Development Board Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4—Formation of a national Committee for Peace Development that will keep American people just as alert to their responsibilities for peace and prosperity as they have been for winning the war, was proposed today by Alfred C. Fuller, President of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut.

Mr. Fuller's proposal was made in an article written for the October issue of Connecticut Industry, the Association's official organ. Mr. Fuller said he realized the suggestion may be labeled "revolutionary" or even "crackpot" by some who have little faith in the future of America or in the ability of man to direct his combative energies into more constructive channels.

Regardless, however, Mr. Fuller said he was submitting his C. P. D. idea in the belief that men will help to shape their own destinies in a far more intelligent manner in the future if they are acquainted with the specific individual contributions each should make to reach the desired goal of lasting peace and prosperity.

"Everyone can be apprised of his contribution toward domestic economic health and international peace in a number of ways," Mr. Fuller said, in explaining that through the press, radio and other publicity channels each individual can be told how much he should purchase in the form of goods and services and what percentage of his income should be labeled for savings and investment if he would assume his share of the burden for prosperity and peace in this and other nations.

"On everything he buys he may be reminded of his contribution toward his goal by means of a label or stamp which would tell not only the price of the goods or services but also the total manhours of labor he is buying out of the national total apportioned to men in his income bracket," Mr. Fuller said.

"In addition to this reminder, he may be told what his responsibilities are in the purchase of goods from other countries, what his attitude should be toward foreign visitors, about his conduct when visiting abroad, and information concerning numerous other acts which collectively affect the national and international economy and peace structure.

"And last, but of greatest importance," said Mr. Fuller, "the youth of our nation must be educated not as pacifists, but in the economic, spiritual and moral methods of creating lasting peace."

Heading Home Brings Smiles

By a Staff Photographer

These Coast Guardsmen Served With Landing Craft, Infantry, in France

Thirty-day "leaves" and reassignment are ahead of these Coast Guardsmen who manned landing craft during the invasions of Sicily, Italy, and France. Shown at Coast Guard Receiving Ship, Boston, are: Left to right, Boatswain's Mate, First Class, Herman B. Vestal of New York; Yeoman, First Class, George Gray of Kansas City, Mo.; Steward, First Class, James Harris of Wilmington, N. C., and Ship's Barber, Third Class, Clark Moorman of Sulligent, Ala.

Eyewitness Accounts of D-Day Told by U. S. Coast Guardsmen

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eyewitness accounts of the D-Day fighting on "Omaha Beach" where American assault troops met their stiffest German opposition in the invasion of France, highlighted stories told by returned battle-seasoned Coast Guardsmen today. These men served on invasion fronts from Burma to France and are now awaiting "30-day leave" orders at the United States Coast Guard Receiving Ship in Boston today.

After taking part in the invasions at Sicily and Salerno, and spending the winter months in British waters training for the invasion of France, the crew of a landing craft, infantry, found the battle message from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower read to them on June 5, a relief from preinvasion jitters.

Told by Yeoman, first class, George Gray of Kansas City, Mo., and corroborated by fellow staff members, Boatswain's Mate, First Class, Herman B. Vestal of New York, a "combat artist." Steward, first class, James Harris of Wilmington, N. C. and Ship's Barber, third class, Clark Moorman of Sulligent, Ala., this is the D-day impressions on board the L. C. I.

Commanded by Capt. M. H. Imlay of Groton, Conn., this LCI was a flotilla flagship for the assault. Carrying on board specially selected and trained men, the LCI approached the French shore within a stone's throw, as Captain Imlay reconnoitered the position for his flotilla at daybreak on "D"-Day.

"All was as quiet as a summer morning," said the young Yeoman, "until we got half-way back to our position and the Allied battleships opened up their daylight barrage." German pillboxes, the respected 88's of the Nazi forces and small calibre guns replied with fire on the landing groups which were being carried to the shore by the LCI's.

During D-Day the LCI acted as traffic guide keeping the landing craft moving toward the beach, under enemy fire much of the time. This was the assignment of the craft for 23 days as troops and supplies were brought to the beachhead and finally a Navy Base established.

The four Coast Guardsmen were detached from the ship last July and attached to the staff of Captain Imlay, who was given a different assignment in England.

Six landing-ship-tank crews were represented by 20 Coast-Guardsmen at the press conference.

Senior member of the LST's represented was a LST that piled up a seagoing mileage of 40,000 miles, visited various countries where the Coast Guardsmen had to use 13 different kinds of currency and took part in the invasion work in Africa, Burma, the Adriatic coast, ending up with the assaults on France.

Nine of the crew helped tell the story which was outlined by Yeoman, first class, Donald F. Abert of Springfield, Mass. They all served from the start of the ship's voyages until coming home for leaves and none were injured.

Places where war missions took this LST included Oran, Bizerte, Manfredonia, Algiers, Port Said, Bombay, Chittagong in Burma, Calcutta—Christmas Day in the Bay of Bengal—Ceylon, British Isles, and France.

"D" Day experiences on board the LST differed from the LCI account as the ship was in a British-controlled flotilla and carried members of the famous "desert rat" division to a British beach where they were landed by special carriers from a position about a mile offshore.

High point of this historic assault for these men was the receipt of the invasion message from General Eisenhower. "You could have heard a pin drop," said the Yeoman, "when the message was finished." The men had been told that their job was to "land the Army on the beaches."

Leaving a British Port on D-Day at H plus 6 hours, the LST followed the smaller craft toward the invasion coast. After the original task had been finished, the LST started on a "shuttle" job bringing men and supplies to the beaches. When Cherbourg was captured the ship started carrying automotive equipment to that port and, said the men, "hung up a record of 22 hours for shuttling between a British port and Cherbourg and unloading the cargo."

The crew members recalled with enthusiasm their trip into the upper sections of Burma. Because of the design of the ship, it was possible for the craft to carry troops and tanks into places otherwise inaccessible, and the men claimed with pride that their ship really "opened up the Arakan Front in Burma."

Mother Gets Son's Medals

Mrs. Anthony Carr of Lexington, mother of Staff Sergeant John F. Carr who is a prisoner of war in Germany, was presented yesterday the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters awarded to her son.

The presentation was made by Lieut. Lewis S. Harris of the Army Air Force Examining Board at Headquarters First Service Command.

'Layer Cake' Of Radio Tones To Aid Planes

A "layer cake" of radio waves, each with its own particular pitch, to which airplanes of the future may tune for approach and landing was visualized today as an automatic airport radio traffic control by Ludwig Arnson, President of Radio Receptor Company, at the morning session of the International Municipal Signal Association convention at Hotel Statler.

In current airport traffic control systems airplanes are "talked in" by verbal instruction over the radio. Mr. Arnson foresaw his particular system as a means of speeding the arrivals and departures of planes at very busy airports such as New York and Chicago.

He visualized a cylinder 10 miles in diameter composed of strata of radio waves, each strata in making a different sound at intervals of 1,000 feet of altitude.

Mr. Arnson said it would be possible to have lights on planes which would tell the pilots which layers were busy and which were clear. His device, Mr. Arnson explained, also would be an automatic indication of altitude.

Committee Backs Biennial Sessions

Urging Massachusetts citizens to vote against a referendum on the Nov. 7 ballot for return to annual sessions of the State Legislature, the Committee for the Continuation of Biennial Sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature, asserted in a statement today that after six years' use, the system has "refuted every charge made against it before its adoption."

The committee added that "not one single new argument" against the biennial session is being put forward today.

The statement continued, "Labor presents the only real opposition against biennials, and this is on the specious grounds that annual sessions improve Labor's opportunity to obtain desired legislation."

Youth Taken as Suspect In Stolen-Checks Case

Agents of the U. S. Secret Service today brought a 17-year-old youth to the Federal Building for questioning as a suspect in the disappearance of many hundreds of checks stolen from the mailing division of the Office of Price Administration at 55 Tremont Street.

More than $1,100 is said to be involved in the checks thus far traced as missing. Agents Edward Ronan, Patrick Smith and William Connelly took the suspect into custody following an investigation which has lasted several months.

North Bennet's Courses At Night to Open Oct. 16

North Bennet Street Industrial School resumes evening courses in such subjects as furniture making and repairing, machine operating, household maintenance and repairs, commercial cooking, and millinery and dressmaking on Monday, Oct. 16, it was announced today.

Sydney R. Junkins

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 4 (AP)—Sydney R. Junkins, who passed on here yesterday, was a railroad engineer and consultant for major projects in the United States and Canada.

A native of Union, N. H., he was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1887, and after an active career as a railroad engineer retired in 1932.

Before forming his own company at Winnipeg, Canada, in 1917, Mr. Junkins was Vice-President of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company in New York.

He participated in the electrification of Long Island Railroad tracks and helped design railway terminals, shops, and power plants of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, including the Pennsylvania Station in New York City. Later in Canada he was consulting engineer for the Canadian Pacific.

N. E. Fights Sectional Bar To Peacetime Production

Continued from Page 1

war plants in 11 Eeastern and Northern States.

The plan was called "fantastic" by Powell M. Cabot, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment.

"Why should we try to build up artificially something that may be uneconomic?" Mr. Cabot asked. "If it is good economics for the South and West to become great manufacturing regions, they will be able to so develop by their own initiatve without government support.

"It is not fair to take tax money from all sections of the country—for that is what the proposal of the Senate Committee amounts to—for the benefit of one or two sections.

"There is certainly no reason why we in New England should be penalized because of what we have been able to do in the past through private effort.

"The plan is ridiculous, and does not have a chance of going through."

Labor Joins in Protest

Organized labor joined strongly in the protests. Thomas E. Wilkinson, acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, said:

"The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to any such stupid legislation.

"We are going to request the various Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts to oppose it. In this respect we are very fortunate, since we happen to have both the Majority and Minority leaders in the House. It would seem with this that Massachusetts should be protected, and if they don't do it, they might as well stay in Washington.

"If the plan goes through, I don't think it would be a good thing for them to show their faces back in New England."

Worst Imaginable Waste

Representative Christian Herter (R) of Massachusetts said keeping plants expanded for war necessities out of civilian production would be "the worst waste I can imagine" if the plants could be easily reconverted.

"Plants should be kept in operation where ever they can be utilized," he stated.

Release of the McCarran report at this time was termed "very useful" by Mr. Herter because at least a month remains before Congress will reconvene. During this time facts about what plants would be affected, where they are, their use and other factors can be discussed thoroughly.

All six New England Governors stood united today in opposition to holding back reconversion of Government-owned war plants in this region, as advised by a Senate committee. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut was still to be heard from.

Sharpest hostility was voiced by Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts in condemning the project as "characteristic of Hitler."

"I for one and every Massachusetts citizen I know will do our best to prevent any such steps being taken through Government agencies that will injure our opportunities for full employment of our citizens in present industries and the new industries that will come as a result of the inventions made in this war," the Governor declared.

"As I read the account in the papers, this means in substance that the Government will attempt to dictate to industry where it will go.

"This is one of the characteristics of Hitler and is one of the principles of government which our boys are fighting against all over the world."

Terming the proposal "dictatorial and a beaucratic attempt to regiment workingmen and women," Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut announced that the McCarran proposal would be the first thing discussed at a special meeting of the Connecticut Reconversion Committee tomorrow.

"Connecticut got a large share of war contracts, not through favoritism, but because she was ready. We had the skilled workers, the able management, the basic plant facilities to do an important and difficult part of the war production job. The proposal of the committee would penalize us for being efficient and for turning out good work," the Governor said.

Right Questioned

Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island said: "I do not believe Congress has any right to pass laws that do not give every American businessman, wherever he is located, an equal chance in industrial competition.

"Whether they have the right or not you can be sure such laws will never work but will only serve to pit one section of the country against the other."

Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine: "We should avoid any sectionalism in this matter (reconversion) and look forward to maintaining full employment throughout the country."

Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire: ". . . the freeze would do away with that which has made America great, namely, private initiative and the results of efficient management."

Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont: "This sort of legislation would tend to take away the last vestige of free enterprise."

Mayor Tobin of Boston: "The proposal is so ridiculous and unfair that its defeat is inevitable."

Alfred C. Fuller, President of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association: "The only way in which industry can be returned to its peacetime status on an equitable basis is by type of manufacturing concern rather than by sections of the country."

Who Owns Quincy Shipyards? Issue Before Tax Board

Continued from Page 1

upon which an abatement is asked amounting to $142,000.

Before the war started, the assessed valuation of the entire Fore River shipyards was said by assessors to have been at least $5,000,000 less than the current figure based on war inflated values. Last year, assessments were raised $2,700,000 and an equal amount was added to the property valuation in the first year of war.

In the expansion of the Quincy shipyards the Federal Government is known to have taken land in order to build more ways and wet slips. Whether the abatements are sought on the basis of the land leased or owned by the Government, or whether these claims for abatement are founded in part upon the buildings built by the company on Government-owned or leased land is not officially announced.

However, the Quincy assessors declared today that their assessments were based on the property owned by the steel company. They considered it of no material difference whether the buildings were built on Government land or not.

Contacted today, the State Appellate Tax Board acknowledged the receipt of the steel company's appeal for abatement, and stated that in view of the heavy volume of abatements ahead of the Board, the Quincy case would probably not appear for hearings until next January or February.

New Wood Stove Needs Refueling Every Other Day in Mild Weather

A wood stove that distills its fuel and need be replenished only about every other day in mild weather and only once in eight hours in extreme cold weather, has been perfected by designers and is ready for manufacturing, according to an announcement today by the New England Industrial Development Corporation.

The stove, which can also be designed as a one-pipe furnace, distills the wood, rather than burning it. Through gravity-feed it receives fuel wood into a combustion chamber, distills it into a gas, which is then mixed with a small quantity of secondary air, and the result is practically complete combustion of the carbon, the engineers say.

The unit can be constructed either of thin cast iron or sheet steel backed by fire brick, or a combination of both. It has been put into successful experimental operation by Dr. Lauren E. Seeley of Yale University's Mason Laboratory, who with associates in the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station, has been working on the project for the past five years.

The stove will burn damp or unseasoned wood, and representative industrialists and sales executives throughout New England who have been questioned about the project declare there is a large and ready market awaiting it, especially in rural districts.

Stoves of this character, say the engineers, have been used for a long time in Europe, and the new unit is based on samples brought over from Germany.

Every stove manufacturer in New England and the state development commissions have been notified by letter that the wood-burning stove is now ready for production. Dr. Seeley at present owns the patents on it.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather tonight and continued cool with the lowest temperature near 42 degrees in downtown Boston and near 32 in the interior suburbs. Frost again tonight except along the coast. Considerable high cloudiness Thursday and somewhat warmer. Light to gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight. Thursday considerable high cloudiness and somewhat warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight: frost and freezing temperatures in the interior. Thursday considerable high cloudiness and somewhat warmer.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:32 p. m.; height, 11.7 feet.
Thursday, 2:02 a. m.; height, 11.0 feet.

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FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE HENRY R. DALTON

When PORT OF BOSTON *Led 'Em All In Imports and Exports*

In 1865, at the close of the Civil War, Boston was the largest port in the United States. What will be the postwar position of Boston as a port?

In 1939, Boston had fallen to thirty-second in volume of *exports*. If Boston is to share the prosperity to be derived from world trade at the close of World War II, Boston must export huge quantities of goods produced in New England and the Middle West. To this end, the people of Boston and New England must awaken and take a number of important steps at once.

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Federal Aid To Education Gets Impetus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — The drive for Federal - aid - to - education, stalled once by Congress in the past received new impetus today at a White House conference on rural education, sponsored by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the National Education Association.

The Democratic Party has indorsed Federal aid in its 1944 platform, while the Republicans included a general proposal for avoiding "federalization of government activities to the end that our states, schools, and cities shall be free."

The Federal aid issue was to the fore in the rural education conference because rural children are shown by statistics to be the most seriously handicapped in educational opportunities available to them.

"Many of the essential factors making Federal aid necessary arise from rural and urban differences in educational burdens and financial resources," Dr. Howard E. Dawson, N. E. A. Director of Rural Service, told the conference in the East Room of the White House.

Comparison of Salaries

Figures given the conference by Dr. Dawson showed that though rural children of school age constitute more than half of the school children in the nation, they have only 38 per cent of the available funds for support of schools. The average salary of rural school teachers is $967, compared with $1,937 for urban teachers. Nearly 60 per cent of all teachers in rural elementary schools having one or two teachers have had less than two years' education beyond high school.

Deficiencies in rural education have been pointed up by the war, both in the Army and on the home front where education is found closely tied up with increased food production and farm leadership to plan competition with industrial labor in the postwar years.

"The educational isolationism of many rural people," Dr. Dawson told the 230 experts in rural education gathered at the White House, "is a great detriment to human progress.

"Altogether too much of what is called democracy in school administration and local control," he charged, "is in the long run destructive of local control and is undemocratic."

Buildings and Equipment

Early Federal aid to schools will probably come through a postwar public works program furnishing funds for school buildings and equipment, Dr. Dawson predicted, advocating a change in policy from the depression PWA program, to give more money to rural schools. He urged state and local educators to reorganize local school units to make it possible to prepare a Federal school building program built on local needs.

Inadequate school facilities were linked by Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, to agricultural child labor. Thirty-three per cent of farm children 14 to 17 were out of school in April, 1944, compared to 17 per cent of the nonfarm children, she said.

"In the opinion of the Children's Bureau," Miss Lenroot said, "Federal aid to vocational education should be related to a general Federal-aid program, to assure a reasonable minimum of educational opportunity for every child from nursery school or kindergarten through high school."

New Type of Farmer

Picturing the new American farmer as he has emerged from isolation, Murray D. Lincoln, President of the Co-operative League of the United States, told the conference:

"The rustic blue-jeaned farmer with straw in his hair went out with vaudeville. Modern transportation has made isolation the exception rather than the rule. The farmer's daughter jitterbugs, wears her hair like Lana Turner, and swoons over Frank Sinatra. American agriculture has come face to face with the sober fact that its own security is the security of America itself."

The delegates were welcomed to the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt and Charl Ormond Williams, Director of the N. E. A. Field Service. High spots of the two-day conference will be an address by President Roosevelt, and the formulation of a charter for rural education.

Roosevelt Hits Ban On Music Recordings

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 4

President Roosevelt today, called on James Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians to lift his ban on the making of musical recordings, saying "what you regard as your loss will certainly be your country's gain."

Mr. Roosevelt sent a telegram to the Musicians Union head terminating a case which long has been before the National War Labor Board and the Stabilization Director, Fred Vinson.

In the wire he said that because war emergency is not created by the union ban, the Government cannot force the musicians to return to making records but that it should be lifted "in the interest of orderly government."

The NWLB has entered directives in the dispute between the electrical transcription manufacturers and the American Federation of Musicians directing that the Federation withdraw its ban, but Mr. Petrillo has not complied.

'Hottest' U. S. Air Ace Bags 30th Nazi Plane

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Capt. Henry W. Brown of Arlington, Va., has destroyed 30 German planes—16 in the air and 14 on the ground—to become the "hottest" fighter pilot now active in the European theater of operations, the United States 9th Air Force announced last night.

Captain Brown gained his latest credit yesterday while strafing an airfield in southern Germany. He had flown as a bomber escort, but no Luftwaffe fighters rose for combat.

The new record holder is a member of a Mustang group commanded by Col. William J. Cummings of Lawrence, Kan., whose outfit destroyed more than 500 planes on the ground and in the air.

Maj. Charles W. Lenfest of Boise, Idaho, flying with Captain Brown today, destroyed an FW-190 on the ground.

Alfred E. Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith, who passed on here today, served four times as Governor of New York State and ran for the Presidency as Democratic candidate in 1928. Nicknamed "the happy warrior," in his brown derby, he was a colorful figure in American politics. President Roosevelt at Washington said that the country has lost "a true patriot."

The President said in part:

"Al Smith had qualities of heart and mind and soul which not only endeared him to those who came under the spell of his dynamic presence in personal association but also made him the idol of the multitude."

Former President Herbert Hoover said the former Governor "contributed a real part in building America. Great as that was, it was his qualities of character that will leave a mark on American life. He was valiant in political campaigns, but he was so intrepid in his honesty of mind, in his fairness and his sportsmanship that he won the esteem and personal friendship of every opponent."

It was Mr. Roosevelt who coined the phrase, "Happy Warrior," when he nominated Mr. Smith for the Presidency. The close political and personal friendship between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Smith cooled, however, in 1936, when Mr. Smith took what he called "a walk" from Mr. Roosevelt and the Democratic Party and supported Alf M. Landon for the Presidency. He again opposed the New Deal in 1940, stumping for the Republican candidate, Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. Smith had not taken an active part in politics in recent years, devoting himself instead to management of the Empire State Building and aiding in bond drives and other civic activities.

Defeated by Herbert Hoover in 1928, he carried only eight states but received 41.2 per cent of the total vote.

Born on New York's East Side, he had little formal education. He entered politics at the age of 22 as a clerk and subpoena server for the Commissioner of Jurors. In 1903 he was elected a State Assemblyman. He served 12 years at Albany, N. Y., becoming Democratic leader of the Assembly in 1911 and Speaker in 1913.

After serving as Sheriff in New York County, he became President of the Board of Aldermen, polling a tremendous vote.

Tammany Hall ran him for Governor in 1918 and he won, defeating Gov. Charles S. Whitman. He suffered his first political defeat two years later when Nathan L. Miller was elected to the Governorship, but Mr. Smith came back in 1922 and beat Mr. Miller.

His other gubernatorial victories were over the late Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Ogden L. Mills.

As the Democratic Presidential Nominee in 1928, he made his 21st and last campaign for public office.

After his defeat he accepted the Presidency of the Empire State Building Corporation and later branched out into business life as a director on a dozen or more boards.

Bricker Sees Threat to Nation In Longer New Deal Finances

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 4 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, speaking before a crowd estimated at 20,000 persons by Capt. R. C. Winder of the Illinois State Police last night declared: "The most effective way to overthrow our Republican form of government in America is to continue New Deal fiscal policies in the postwar period."

He said the federal debt had increased nearly $18,000,000,000 during the first seven years of the Democratic National Administration, that the debt might aggregate $250,000,000,000 after the war, and that this "might well require a postwar interest charge of five to seven billion dollars each year."

Mr. Bricker proposed a postwar tax policy including these principles so "that business can map out constructive future programs:"

Adherence to "the principle that the taxing power exists primarily for the purpose of raising necessary revenue and not as an undercover method of promoting radical 'schemes.'"

Leaving adequate revenues available for state and local governments.

Encouragement for venture capital, and reduction of taxes as soon as possible.

Norton Defends Radio in News Field

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—A. Warren Norton, President of Press Wireless, Inc., told the Federal Communications Commission yesterday that American news services must be assured an adequate medium for the international transmission of news dispatches if they are to compete successfully with foreign competitors after the war.

He said radio transmission provided such service during the war —948,449 press messages constituting 119,046,978 words being carried in 1943 alone. He took issue with the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC), which he said implied that a substantial amount of the traffic which was handled by radio before the war must be turned over to the cables when the war is over.

U. S. to Aid Italy's Electric Power

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Restoration of electric-generating equipment is one of the measures being taken to strengthen Italy's war effort against Nazi Germany, President Roosevelt disclosed today when calling a delegation of supply officers from Italy for consultations.

The President's statement follows in part:

In accordance with the policies with respect to Italy which were outlined jointly by the [British] Prime Minister and me in a statement issued to the press on Sept 26, measures are now being taken to provide Italy with supplies necessary to prevent civilian hunger, sickness, and fear during the forthcoming winter. Steps also are being taken to restore the damaged transportation and electrical generating facilities of Italy to the extent necessary to enable the Italian people to throw their full resources into the fight against Germany and Japan.

Officers to Review Needs

A delegation of supply officers has been called from Italy to Washington to review the needs and requirements of the Italian civilian population. In addition to the substantial quantities of food and clothing which are now being shipped, and have for some time been shipped into Italy, 150,000 tons of wheat flour are now scheduled for shipment. Steps are being taken to increase the bread ration in those areas in Italy where food supplies are below the standard necessary to maintain full health and efficiency. The distribution of food and essential supplies within the country has been seriously impeded by the damage done to the transportation system and the wholesale commandeering of trucks by the enemy. To meet this emergency need it is planned to send 1,700 additional trucks to Italy.

To Aid Power Facilities

In addition, preparations are under way to supply substantial quantities of generating equipment including temporary power facilities to furnish electricity to essential industries and public utilities in central Italy which have been brought to a standstill by the almost complete destruction by the Germans of power plants.

The aid which the Allies have already given to Italy has been substantial. Since the invasion of Sicily to the end of this year, 2,300,000 long tons of civilian supplies will have been shipped to Italy. Of this total, 1,107,000 tons were food and the balance consisted of coal, fertilizer, seeds, medical and sanitary supplies and clothing.

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How is a huge, 16-inch gun turret on a battlewagon swung into firing position?...

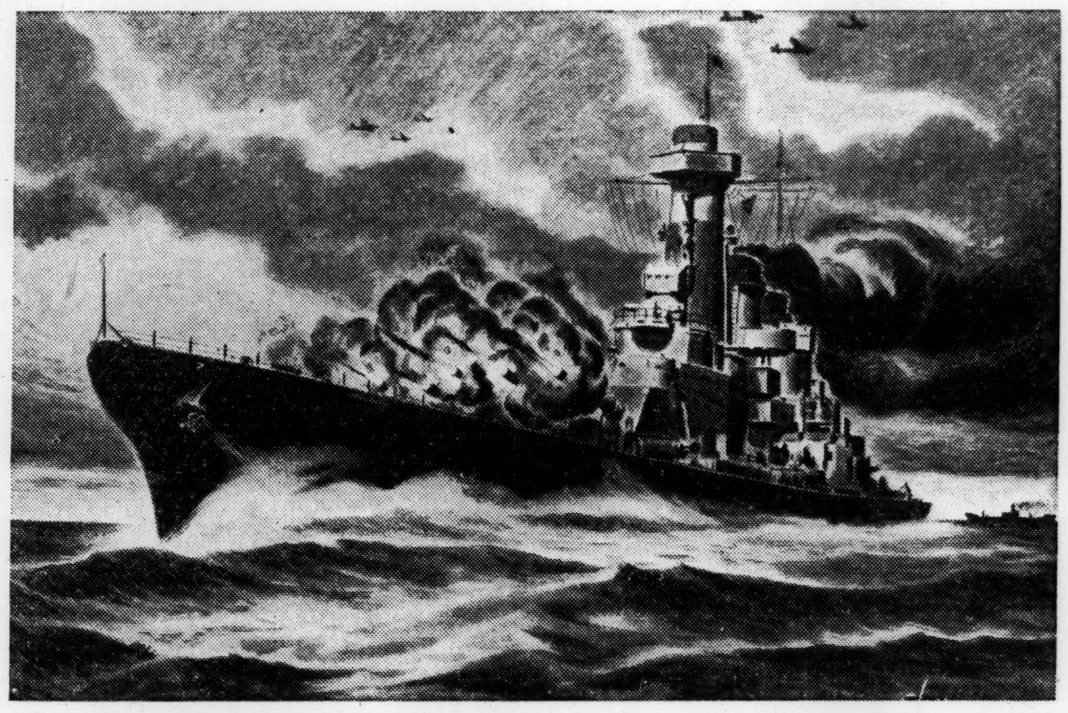
How is a big 90-mm. antiaircraft gun kept trained on its fast-moving target?

These and other tasks of warfare are too tough for the controlled muscle power of mere man. So they are performed by made-to-order "nerves" and "muscles" of steel and oil, using the principle of *hydraulics.*

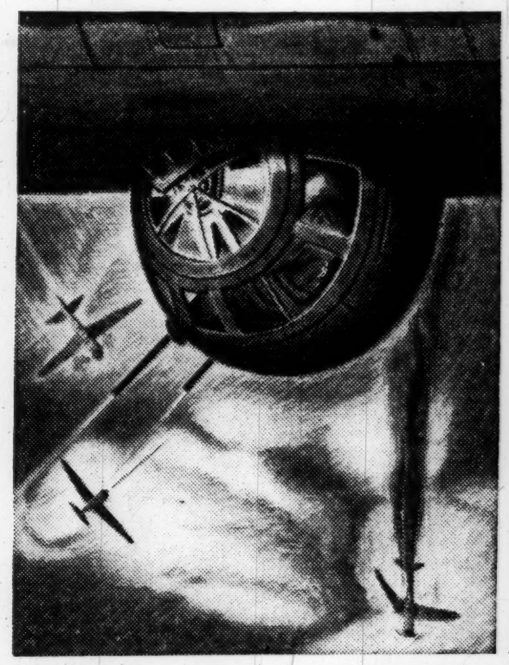
Hydraulic "nerves" and "muscles" can move and control many hundreds of tons at the touch of a finger on a lever. *And do it smoothly, quickly, and with hair-breadth precision.*

Even before the war, Vickers Inc., a division of the Sperry Corporation, had years of experience in applying hydraulic power and control to industrial devices, and to Army and Navy weapons.

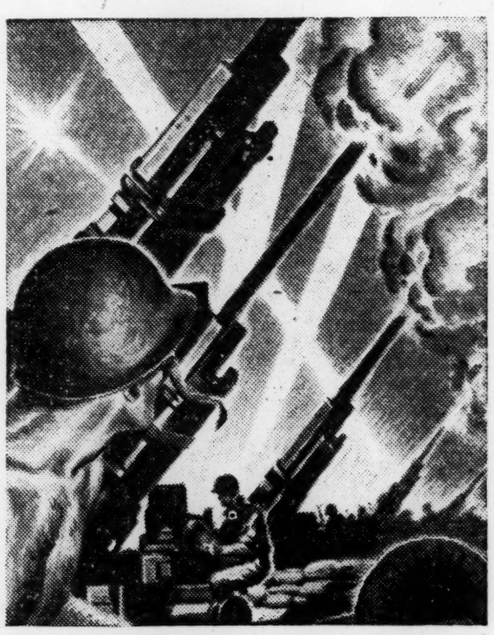
Wartime brought additional assignments. Here are a few of the tasks which these man-made hydraulic nerves and muscles perform...



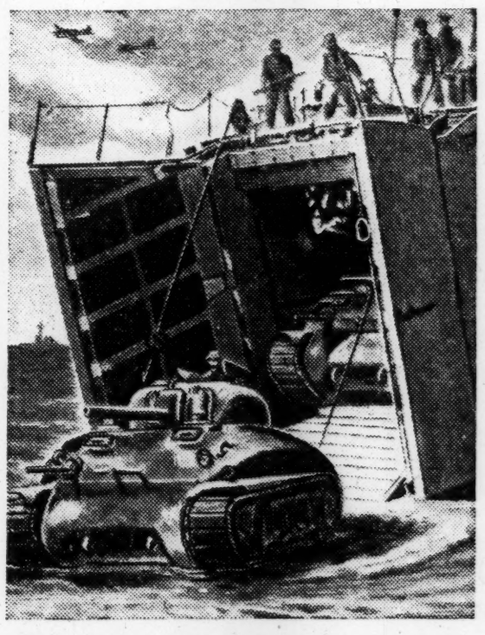
They spin the 1550-ton turret on a battleship. This means training and elevating the monster 16-inch guns mounted three abreast in a heavy, armored turret. Precision, speed, and dependability are vital. The hydraulic drive is one reason for our Navy's deadly gunfire.



They turn the belly turret of a Liberator. It takes plenty of muscle to rotate and elevate a belly turret against the terrific wind pressure. So the "muscles" and controls are hydraulic—and they do their job smoothly, instantly, and with great accuracy.



They keep ack-ack guns on the target. In response to firing data transmitted by the Sperry Antiaircraft Director, our Army's 90-mm. antiaircraft guns are instantly and automatically positioned on the target. The hydraulic control mechanism which swings and elevates these guns responds to a movement of *one one thousandth of an inch* of the controls.



They open the mouth of an LSM. When it's time for the bow doors of a *Landing Ship Medium* to open, it's time for action. Positive, dependable operation may be a matter of life or death. This heavy job is entrusted to Vickers hydraulics.

While the application of hydraulics to our modern weapons of war are the more spectacular, Vickers equipment is performing equally important tasks on the production front.

Giant presses, ingenious and intricate machines for making munitions, standard and special machine tools, and oil well machinery are but a few examples.

When Victory permits, Vickers precision hydraulic equipment will aid in the manufacture of hundreds of postwar products.

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New Mystery Play at Wilbur — At the Ballet — Films in Prospect

Al Shean, Whitford Kane In 'Meet a Body—' Cast

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Meet a Body ——," which H. Clay Blaney presented at the Wilbur last evening, has made a promising start on the road to becoming a successful murder-mystery play, but it hasn't quite reached the goal yet.

Jane Hinton, who is the author, has assembled the ingredients for an ingenious plot. When she sticks to the mystery, which is the core of the entertainment, she holds attention. She has devised a series of homicides which even those familiar with this type of diversion might well find difficult to solve. And the answer to the conundrum, if it is not entirely credible, at least is sufficient to serve the purpose. Complete plausibility, of course, is too much to demand in this artificial type of playwriting.

The difficulty with the play at present is that a little too much extraneous matter has been introduced, particularly in the beginning. The story is unnecessarily slow in starting and even after it is under way there are places where it lags unduly.

The acting of a cast headed by Al Shean and Whitford Kane tends to be too deliberate. Audiences shouldn't be given time to think. If they are, they may ask questions.

* * *

The setting is unusual. It is the residence quarters of a mortuary on the lower East Side of New York, a shabby establishment run by John MacGregor a sturdily honest Scotsman, and his wife. Before the curtain has been up very long, the audience is informed that a homicidal maniac has escaped from confinement and is seeking revenge on MacGregor, who had testified against him.

Another element of suspense is introduced when a strange gentleman appears, identifies himself as a prosperous publisher, informs MacGregor that he expects to be murdered, and offers $10,000 in cash if the undertaker will follow exactly instructions for handling his remains.

Then the homicides begin. There are five of them before the evening is over. And there are the devices which playwrights introduce to startle their audiences. The music of the "Danse Macabre" is heard mysteriously over the telephone and from the upper part of the house. Shadows with grisly effect are employed. The lights go out suddenly. There is a startlingly noisy doorbell. A body tumbles out of a closet, a bit of stage business which seems over familiar by now.

* * *

Of course, there is a not-too-bright policeman. And of course there is a blustering detective sergeant who takes charge of the questioning. There appear also the secretary of the publisher, his lawyer, his one-time mistress, and her daughter. An old friend and business rival of the undertaker is present during the evening, and a soldier son comes back from camp on a furlough. The stage is well populated.

Not much chance is given for character acting. But Mr. Kane does what he can with MacGregor, and Mr. Shean, in a part that is not of towering stature, adds a touch of humor as his old friend. Ruth McDevitt contributes a flavorsome bit as Mrs. MacGregor. LeRoi Operti is properly mysterious as the publisher. Harry Gribbon is the booming-voiced sergeant, and Forrest Orr makes an impressive lawyer. Nan Butler has a small role as the girl but she gives it an appealing touch. John McQuade is the secretary, and Helena Ambrose the stagy mother of the girl.

'Meet a Body—'

At the Wilbur—Murder-mystery comedy by Jane Hinton, presented by H. Clay Blaney, staged by William Castle, and designed by Willis Knighton. The cast:

Margaret MacGregor	Ruth McDevitt
Officer McVey	John Boyd
John MacGregor	Whitford Kane
Manny Siegelmann	Al Shean
Everett T. George	Le Roi Operti
Tim MacGregor	Paul Potter
Norman Clark	John McQuade
Horace Craig	Forest Orr
Ellen Thorne	Nan Butler
Carla Thorne	Helena Ambrose
Doctor Hester	Dann Malloy
Detective Sergeant Corey	Harry Gribbon
The Dancer	Stephen Morrow

From the Russian Guignol

A few words regarding the Fokine classic, "Petrouchka," which is to have one performance during Ballet Theater's week-engagement at the Opera House, and that on Thursday evening.

The Petrouchka of the ballet was derived from the Petrouchka of the traditional Russian guignol, affectionately remembered by the artist, stage designer and scenarist for many of the early Diaghilev productions, Alexandre Benois, and by his compatriot and friend, Prince Peter Lieven, as recorded in the latter's book, "The Birth of Ballets-Russes."

"From childhood Benois had loved Petrouchka, the Russian Punch and Judy." The guignol Petrouchka was "a gay and dashing roisterer who was always having adventures. The action was interspersed with a mocking dialogue between him and the organ-grinder, who warns him, 'Look out! You'll get into hot water.' Petrouchka only laughs, shrieking out, 'He, he, he!' in his piercing voice.

"For the role of Petrouchka the operator put in his mouth a little contrivance which gave a nasal tone to the voice. It was these weird shrieks which inspired the piercing dissonance of the shrieks in Stravinsky's score for the ballet."

Further on in the chapter devoted to Petrouchka, Prince Peter remarks that the shrieks of Stravinsky's music expressed not so much the cries of Petrouchka's voice as the sufferings of his soul. For in the ballet the conception of the character is changed.

"Instead of a rowdy Russian adventurer he became something in the style of Pierrot, with his simplicity, naïveté, and suffering. Gradually the theme began to crystallize into something simple, half fantastic, and tragic.

* * *

"It appears that Diaghilev and Stravinsky had this guignol theater in mind at the start," and when they approached Benois to learn his views, they found him "already in the throes of creation," with the three main figures outlined in thought.

From an interlude in the guignol in which two rather frightening, "gorgeously dressed Blackamoors" appeared, he devised the Blackamoor. The animated doll came easily out of various traditions and influences, including that of the Hoffmann fantasies, the horror tales of the day, which may also have been the source of the evil Charlatan.

Another memory of Russian childhood was the amusement fair held in the Admiralty Square in the thirties of the last century (but in later years removed to other sections of Petersburg), and while the three men were discussing their plans, Benois hit upon the idea of placing the action there.

* * *

Later a voluminous correspondence was carried on between Benois and Stravinsky, the one in St. Petersburg, the other in Paris or Morges, during the months of preparation. Fokine undoubtedly cherished his own memories of the Russian guignol, and he ultimately did the choreography, but he was less in sympathy with the Stravinsky score than Benois was.

"Petrouchka" received its world premiere at the Theatre du Chatelet in Paris, June 13, 1911, with Nijinsky in the title role, Karsavina as the Ballerina doll, Orlov as the Blackamoor, and Cecchetti as the Charlatan. M. L.

'Tally Ho,' Graduation Ball' Lend Novelty to Program

By Margaret Lloyd

Ballets to meet many tastes were presented at the Opera House by Ballet Theater last night, to another audience of good size.

The novelty of the evening was "Tally-Ho," which Agnes de Mille composed in a free adaptation of the pre-classic forms, to music arranged from Gluck by Paul Nordoff, set and costumed by the Motleys. It is full of innuendo, subtle allusions to the fête-champêtre frivolities pictured by Watteau, and in spite of its rhythmic and narrative continuity, was mildly received.

Substitutions in the cast were necessitated by the fact that Hugh Laing, who plays the book-worm husband, was hors de combat. He had danced through "Romeo and Juliet" on a turned ankle the night before. As a result, John Kriza took his part, and Anton Dolin resumed the role of the Prince (which he had created in New York) with his usual suavity and grace.

* * *

Janet Reed was delightful as the young wife who is temporarily lured by the gayety of the courtiers. Lucia Chase handled knowingly the gaucheries of the Innocent, and the three naughty ladies, Maria Karnilova, Muriel Bentley and Miriam Golden, were quite deliciously naughty. It all happens in an old French garden in midsummer, and is dancically interesting, though not of universal appeal.

The only really new thing about "Graduation Ball," which had the featured spot on the program, is the setting by Mstislav Doboujinsky, and in spatial values and general effect that is not so very different from the original setting by Alexandre Benois.

This lively little ballet of David Lichine's was presented here some years ago by Col. W. de Basil's company, with Lichine as the juvenile lead, and Tatiana Riabouchinska as the leading girl. It was a pleasure to see Riabouchinska of the light foot and delicate arm again: but Lichine, busy with the dances for Fritz Kreisler's "Rhapsody" in New York, was sorely missed. Harold Lang, who replaced him, is a very able dancer, as he proved the night before in "Fancy Free," but there is an essence to a part, beyond technique, not always easy to capture.

The audience responded cordially to the display of technical prowess in the divertissement, and there were many curtain calls. The competition in fouettés, between Margaret Banks and Marjorie Tallchief, was amusing, and so was the "perpetuum mobile" by Riabouchinska and Mr. Lang. Other specialties brought to the fore Nicolas Orloff as the Drummer, Alicia Alonso and Richard Reed in a pas de deux, Rosella Hightower in a dance impromptu, and young Tommy Rall in a Tyrolean dance. All acquitted themselves admirably, the Drummer Boy, with his elastically extended body and the spectacular tone of his solo, perhaps coming off best.

A serious Tudor ballet should neither open nor close a program. Tudor's "Pillar of Fire" suffered from the end position last night, and suffered further from the substitution of Jerome Robbins for Hugh Laing in the role of the evil young man.

* * *

Mr. Robbins, an excellent dancer ordinarily, seemed to be afraid to let himself go. He was stiff and inflexible, missing utterly the insinuations of the role. It is a part he can master, and should, for there ought not to be any positively one-man roles in a company of Ballet Theater's standing.

Nora Kaye gave as much to the heart-hungry Hagar as ever, in beautifully modulated movement depicting the frustration, despair, remorse and final soaring happiness of the girl who believes herself unloved. Once in a while it seemed as if Mr. Tudor made the lover too much a lay figure, but in the scene of mutual forgiveness he communicated a surpassing tenderness.

Guide to Recent Films

DANGEROUS JOURNEY—Travelogue with self-torture scenes and other primitive tribal rites in remote sections of Africa, India, Ceylon, and Burma.—M. Y.

IN THE MEANTIME, DARLING—Light, thin comedy about Army newlyweds.—M. Y.

SAN DIEGO, I LOVE YOU—Passable romantic farce about eccentric family and invention that unexpectedly turns out well. —M. Y. C.

WAVE, WAC, AND MARINE—Just a quickie backstage musical. Title refers to musical comedy produced in course of poor story that has nothing to do with the three services.—M. Y.

WHEN THE LIGHTS GO ON AGAIN—Sincere if unpretentious drama of rehabilitation of soldier struggling with "combat fatigue." Good program supporter.—M. Y.

'Dear Ruth,' Nov. 27

A new play by Norman Krasna, "Dear Ruth," is scheduled for a Boston opening on Nov. 27, according to the New York Times. Moss Hart will direct a cast which includes Phyllis Povah and Stanya Lowe. Joseph M. Hyman and Bernard Hart will be the producers.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Comic skit. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Spotlight." Marcel de Haes and Donald Edge. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater: "The People in the World." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.82 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert of the Tabacalera Nacional S. A. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

'Rainbow Island' Coming With Miss Lamour as Star

Dorothy Lamour will be seen at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday in a new Technicolor musical called "Rainbow Island." Eddie Bracken and Gil Lamb are co-starred with her, and Barry Sullivan is a sailor stranded on the South Sea Island which is the setting for the story. Forrest Orr, Anne Revere, and Carmen D'Antonio have prominent roles. Three new songs presented in the film are "Beloved," "Boogie, Woogie, Boogie Man," and "What a Day."

The other feature will be "Atlantic City," another musical with a period setting. The cast includes Constance Moore, Jerry Colonna, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra, and Louis Armstrong and his orchestra.

* * *

'Janie' at Two Houses

Beginning Thursday "Janie," with Joyce Reynolds, Edward Arnold, Robert Hatton, Robert Benchley, Ann Harding, Alan Hale, and Hattie McDaniel, will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway. The other feature will be "The Last Ride," a melodrama about black market operations, featuring Richard Travis, Eleanor Parker, and Charles Lang.

* * *

Second Week for 'Wilson'

At the RKO-Boston a second week begins tomorrow for "Wilson," the elaborate Technicolor film biography of the World War I President, beginning with his days as head of Princeton and continuing until his departure from the White House. Alexander Knox plays the part in a cast which includes Thomas Mitchell, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Charles Coburn, and Ruth Nelson. The film is one of the notable ones of the season.

* * *

'Since You Went Away'

A third week is scheduled at the State and Orpheum for "Since You Went Away," the film about how the home front is carrying on during the war. The business, according to the management, is "terrific." Claudette Colbert heads a cast which includes Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten, Shirley Temple, Monty Woolley, Lionel Barrymore, and Robert Walker.

* * *

'Secret Command'

At the Uptown starting Thursday the films will be "Secret Command," a spy melodrama starring Pat O'Brien and Carole Landis, and "Take It or Leave It," based on Phil Baker's radio show.

* * *

'Skeffington' Stays

At the Exeter "Mr. Skeffington," with Bette Davis, Claude Rains, and Walter Abel, will continue through Saturday. "The Battle for the Marianas," the Marine Corps documentary, also continues. Beginning Sunday, the principal film will be "Double Indemnity" with Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, and Edward G. Robinson.

* * *

'Post-War Farms'

A new March of Time film on "Post-War Farms" will head the program at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other short features will include "Brazil" in the "This Is America" series, "Unsual Occupations," Hugh Herbert comedy, "Dance Music," an animal novelty, color cartoon, and a digest of world news.

New Film for Brent

George Brent will share the leading roles in "The Affairs of Susan" with Joan Fontaine, to be produced by H. L. Wallis for Paramount. Walter Abel will be in the cast, and William Seiter will direct.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays and Columbus Day at 2:30.

Plymouth—"I Remember Mama" by John van Druten. Presented by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Starring Mady Christians, Oscar Homolka. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Meet a Body—," a murder-mystery-comedy by Jane Hinton. Presented by H. Clay Blaney. Featuring Al Shean and Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—Les Sylphides," "Fair au Sonnchinsk," Pas de Deux, and "Gala Performance," presented by the Ballet Theater, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 2:45, 5:55, 9. News and Battle for the Marianas. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Greenwich Village." Don Ameche, 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Roger Touhy, Gangster." Preston Foster. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Singing Sheriff." Bob Crosby, 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. "Gypsy Wildcat." Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Peter Coe. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 10.

Kenmore—"This Land Is Mine." Charles Laughton, 2:45, 6:08, 9:32. "Magnificent Ambersons." Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 1:03, 4:28, 7:51.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:51, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Wing and a Prayer." Don Ameche, Dana Andrews, William Eythe. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—"Double Indemnity." Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Three Little Sisters." Marie Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Since You Went Away." Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10.

Paramount—"Greenwich Village." Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:55, 9:35. "Roger Touhy, Gangster." Preston Foster. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:45, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Wilson." Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn. 8:55 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:35. Stage show, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—"I Love a Soldier." Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Take It or Leave It." Phil Baker. 10:15 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8.

State—"Since You Went Away." Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.

South Station—"Rockefeller Center." "Bronte Sisters." "Golden Gloves." "Travel." "Sports." "Comedy." Nation and War News. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"Rockefeller Center." "Deep Sea Fishing." "Bugs Bunny." "PT Boats." "Digest of World News." color cartoon. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Double Indemnity." Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Minstrel Man." Benny Fields. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Kenmore—"This Land Is Mine." Charles Laughton. 2:45, 6:08, 9:32. "Magnificent Ambersons." Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 1:03, 4:28, 7:51.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:51, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"I Love a Soldier." Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Take It or Leave It." Phil Baker. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Radio Timetable

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	**World's Series game**	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**World's Series game**	News service
3:30 News: Snapshots.	**American Girl: Philharmonic Orchestra**	Pepper Young's Family	**World's Series game**	Political talk
3:45 Parade: Interview		"Right to Happiness"	**World's Series game**	News service
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	**World's Series game**	Sports; H. Heidt's Orch
4:15 Studio program	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	**World's Series game**	Dick Jurgen's Orch
4:30 Sports; Band	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	**World's Series game**	Erskine Hawkins' Orch
4:45 Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan"	Young Widder Brown	**World's Series game**	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Casa Lomas
5:15 Notes for Victory	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30 'Inside MGM'; int.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:45	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Journal; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45 **News; 6:55 J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; drama	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	News of the World	"The Show Shop"	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; western drama	Paul Stewart, songs	Political talk	Dance Time
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch		Front Line Headlines	Political talk	Dance Time
8:00 Allan Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Political talk	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls": drama	Carol Bruce; Eddy Howard; Henny Youngman	**Stop That Villain: quiz; Joe Reichman's Orch.**	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45 Hersholt; News	"My Best Girls": drama			Civil Service talk
9:00 Frank Sinatra; J.	Network program	**Eddie Cantor Show; movie starlets**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Classical recordings**
9:15 Cotten, guest	Network program	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Screen Test"	
9:30 Jack Carson Show	Frank Masters' Orch	"Mr. District Attorney"	"First Nighter"; sketch	**Classical Album: Classical recordings**
9:45 Jack Carson Show	Dance orch.; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"First Nighter"; sketch	
10:00 **Moments in Music: Excerpts, "Tosca"**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge, starring Phil Harris	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Local sports
10:15 **Nelson Eddy; Rob't Armbruster's Orch**	Ted Malone, talk		Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30	'The Symphonette,' with M. Piastro, conductor		"Safety in the Army"	Local sports
10:45		Musical Knowledge	Parade: Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Shep Field's Orch
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Variety program	Weather; Bump Hadley	Danny Beckner's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Or.
11:30 Dance music	Fishermen's program	**Hopkins Presents: "The Petrified Forest"**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dance music	Dance orchestra; news		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock...	News; "Dress Parade";	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship religious program
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Jack Rogers	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Parade of Stars"	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Industrial talk	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord; songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Dramtic sketch	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda Crockett"; drama
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Musical Variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Victor Lindlahr	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast at Sardi's;	Road of Life; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15 Second Husband	Music; Interviews	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Now, Voyager"; drama	Piano soloist	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; music	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch music
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.		Midday Melodies	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Terry's House Party	"Kick Conga"
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	"Luncheon With Salvy"	"Glamour Time"	Curtain Time with
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fisherman's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro; News
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Women and the War"	'The Guiding Light'; sk	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program
2:15 'Two on a Clue'; sk	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Dramatic serial	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	**World Series game**	Sports program
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	**World Series game**	"Irish Melodies"
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**World Series game**	News service
3:30 News; Hollywood	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	**World Series game**	Political talk
3:45 Parade; Interview	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	**World Series game**

Average N. H. Tax Rate Rises Slightly Over '43

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 4—The average tax rate for New Hampshire for the year 1944 shows a slight increase over that for 1943, according to figures recently released by the State Tax Commission.

Based on returns from the 225 towns and 11 cities of the State the average tax rate for 1944 is $30.70 per thousand dollars of valuation. This figure compares with an average tax rate of $30.30 last year, $32.50 in 1942 and $34.50 in 1939.

Secretary Louis C. Chesley of the Tax Commission says that the Commission is "rather well satisfied with this year's average financial showing by the various communities." Secretary Chesley says that the increased cost of local governments this year results largely from increased costs of labor, fuel, as well as additional costs of maintenance during wartime. The capital reserve law, enacted by the last session of the State lawmakers, also has contributed to the increased tax rate, according to Mr. Chesley.

Speakership Contest

There is certain to be a strenuous battle in the Republican camp for the speakership of the 1945 session of the State Legislature. Attorney J. Walker Wiggin of Manchester and County Solicitor Norris Cotton of Lebanon are the chief contenders in the field at the present time. But there is a serious possibility that George A. Myhaver of Peterborough, who has been at odds quite frequently with the present State administration, will toss his hat into the race.

Both Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Cotton have served as Republican Majority Floor Leader and as chairmen of the House Judiciary Committee. At the present time Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Cotton are thought to have about equal support. Democratic gains at the November election might completely change the picture.

Hurricane Apples

New Hampshire apples felled by the September hurricane are being moved into markets as a result of Federal Government purchases of apples, according to Walter A. Felker, State Bureau of Markets director.

The Federal Government, according to Mr. Felker, is purchasing apples closely resembling the utility grade for $1.50 a bushel delivered. The Federal Government will purchase the apples as long as not more than 15 per cent have cuts or skin punctures and not more than 10 per cent have surface bruises, not more than an inch in diameter. Better grades of drops are being saved for home consumption.

Dartmouth Speakers

In order to make Dartmouth College faculty members available for speaking engagements, a Dartmouth Speakers Bureau has been established with Prof. Herbert W. Hill of the History Department, as its director. The new bureau has been established to centralize the handling of numerous requests for Dartmouth faculty speakers at the meeting in the northern part of the State as well as in the cities. The Bureau will pool information about available speakers in order to put organizations seeking speakers in contact with the proper faculty members.

Question Boldly Out in Front, Who Would Succeed Tobin?

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Periodically, and whenever Democratic campaign sentiments are high, there is a flurry of interest about City Hall as to whether there would have to be a special election for Mayor in the event that Mayor Tobin were elected Governor in November. The questions are asked: Who would be Mayor in his place? Could Mr. Tobin hold both the Mayor's and Governor's chairs at the same time? Why hasn't he made his position clear in this matter?

Actually, the City Charter provides that if Mr. Tobin were elected Governor, a special election would ordinarily be held upon the Mayor's resignation or vacating of his office. The newly-elected Governor takes office on Jan. 1.

If, however, the Mayor should elect to stay on as Mayor until March 2, a special election would not have to be held. John B. Hynes, Assistant City Clerk, says, and John E. Kerrigan, President of the City Council, at that time, would become not only the "acting Mayor" but Mayor in fact. And he would have all the appointive and "firing" powers of the Mayor, and would stay in office until the next Mayor's inauguration.

Two arguments in favor of such a situation are that it would save the expense of a special election, and, as anti-Curley groups are quick to point out, it would prevent the possible election of Representative James M. Curley as Mayor.

The one remaining moot question is whether a Governor can hold down any other position. The State Charter apparently is open to a double, divided, and devious interpretation in this matter, and its meaning has not been made entirely clear as yet.

Certainly, if a man could be both Governor of the State and Mayor of Boston at one time, it would provide a golden opportunity to settle some of the problems for which mayors and governors have long held the Commonwealth and the City responsible.

Police Dilemma

No matter what action Mayor Tobin takes or does not take in the current agitation for salary increases for firemen and policemen, he still will find himself astride a balky donkey he doesn't want to be riding.

If he doesn't consider granting the increase until after the election, as seems to be the situation now, he may lose the votes of many of the 4,000 and more policemen and firemen, not to speak of the votes their wives and families will cast. On the other hand, or donkey, if the Mayor finds before election that there are enough funds in the City Treasury to grant the requested $200 raise, and if he granted the increase, political opponents would be quick to pounce on him and aver that he was making the raise a matter of political leverage and expediency.

The fact that Thomas S. Gill, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, received a $700-a-year salary increase just this week has not set well with many policemen who do not have the ordinary "civilian" means of asking for raises.

More pressure will be exerted within the next week on the Mayor and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner, who have the power of deciding on the matter of raises, when a "Citizens' petition to preserve the morale of the police and fire departments," is placed in circulation by Samuel G. Thorner, former Assistant District Attorney, who has been a crusader for better police salaries for the past 10 years.

Although it was the City Council which began the present talk about increases—and all of them favor a raise—several, including Michael L. Kinsella and William A. Carey, have made it clear for the record that they are interested in the matter "not to put the Mayor and Police and Fire Commissioners on the spot," but simply and purely for the servants of the public.

Bertram B. Johansson

N. E. Conservatory House Returned; Release Helps Ease Housing Shortage

Turned back to civilian use by the U. S. Army, the three halls of the New England Conservatory House on Hemenway Street were the scene last night of the first civilian party there for more than nine months. In the recreation room, where ASTP students congregated just a month ago, members of the Conservatory's Zeta Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega sorority entertained fellow House members and their guests.

Release by the Army of the halls with their 134 bedrooms and six sitting rooms after nine months occupancy by soldiers studying at Northeastern University has helped to ease Boston's acute housing shortage. Two hundred and one young women are accommodated in the halls. All are registered students at the Conservatory, including the WAVE petty officers who completely occupy Frost Hall.

Supervisor of the Conservatory House is Mrs. Edith Rogers, who directed the opening of Arlington Farms, Va., for the WAVES last year, and who has been associated with Boston University as house director for several years. Aiding her are two assistants and six housekeepers.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Oct. 29.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; and good throughout current heating year. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B3 and C3 coupons invalid as of Sept. 30. Expiration dates on others vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. A new shoe stamp will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Paper Boy Day O. K.'d by Baldwin

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—In a statement approving the designation of Saturday as National Newspaper Boy Day, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin said today:

"The International Circulation Managers Association has conceived a splendid idea in setting aside a day to honor the delivery boy—youngsters between 12 and 18—who, regardless of snow, rain or sleet, manage to get our newspapers through to us.

"The boys deserve great credit for the way in which they always fulfill this public service to the people of the state and nation. Moreover, they are getting training in the responsibilities involved in doing business with others early in life. This training will stand them in good stead and because of it, they will become better and more useful citizens."

Boston Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, Oct. 4

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Lib. 7968.
Dances With Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's Buddies' Club, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Harvey King's Orchestra. Esplanade Service Club, Formal. "Swing Shifters." Seamen's Club, Hugo. Navy Mothers' Club, Robilard's.
Variety Nite: North Station Club, 8 p. m. Jr. Hostesses. Floor Show. Kope's Music.
Voice Recordings: Copley Square Officers' Club (Wed.), Temple Place Club (Fri., Sat., Sun.).
Portrait Sketching: North Station Club by Louise Thompson, 8 p. m. Buddies Club 3:30-8 p. m.
Officers' Dances: Sally Modern, Hotel Statler. Given by Army and Navy Officers' Club. Bartholomew, 74 cents.
Dance Instructions: Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m. Y. M. C. Union, 8:30 p. m.
"Hollywood Nite": Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Hostesses.
Prize Nite: J. W. B. Club, 9 p. m. Free Photos, 8 p. m.
Bachelor Wives Club: 140 Clarendon Street, 7:30 p. m. (All service wives invited.)
"Sports Nite": Ruggles Street Club, 8 p. m.

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Twin Arms of New Coast Guard Unit

Official United States Coast Guard

Air-Sea Rescue Service Uses Cutters and Planes

Wartime development expected to be boon to greatly expanded peacetime aviation over wide areas of water. Plan permits speed in picking up survivors of a crash at sea. Helicopters may be included in service. Small boats are to be used in surface operations in co-ordination with planes.

Safety Role in Peace Aviation Ahead for Air-Sea Rescuers

Establishment of a new rescue service to be known as an air-sea rescue unit of the United States Coast Guard—outgrowth of the war but of inestimable protective value to a greatly expanded peacetime aviation—has been announced by Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, through the Boston office.

Ordered by the Secretary of the Navy as a vital war task, the new service has been assigned to the Coast Guard and is expected to reduce to a minimum the hazards of over-water flight. After the war, the unit will provide the same traditionally efficient life-saving protection for aviation that the surf stations and deep-water cutters have provided for shipping down through the years, Admiral Waesche declared.

In the new unit, all present rescue activities will be co-ordinated under the one operating agency, including the 450 Coast Guard pilots now flying anti-submarine and convoy patrols. Experiments with helicopters are to be made and officials forecast that they will be used in future rescue operations.

Small boats and their crews which have been largely responsible for building the life-saving reputation of the Coast Guard for 154 years, are to be used in surface operations in co-ordination with the flying arm of the service. Available to the surface units will be all latest developments in speed craft, bases from which they will be operated being already in the process of establishment at strategic locations.

Lessons of past experience will be molded into methods used by the new agency, which will utilize the best of our own and of Allied Governments in effecting rescues. The British, who developed a highly efficient service in rescue of pilots downed in the English Channel and North Sea, provided many useful hints.

Trial of the plans indicate success for the new unit, it was stated. One unit operating out of San Diego was able to rescue 98 per cent of the military personnel in air craft crashes where rescue was possible at all. A recent incident is typical of the speed with which a unit works. Surface craft were under way nine minutes after a crash and the men were sighted within 17 minutes and picked up within 20 minutes.

Firehouse Fire Fires Firehouse

By the Associated Press

Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 4

Litchfield fire department responding to an alarm didn't have to take its shiny white pumper truck out. The blaze was in an overheated stove on the second floor of the firehouse. It was extinguished with little property damage.

Waverley Forums Slated To Begin on Oct. 10

The autumn series of the Waverley Community Forum, under the sponsorship of the Waverley Unitarian Society, will open on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

First speaker on the program is E. A. Johnston, Secretary of the Boston Building Trades Council and past officer of both the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Boston Central Labor Union. His subject will be "Labor Unions and Our Postwar Economy."

Brookline Pastor to Speak

The Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline, will be the chapel speaker before the student body at Northeastern University tomorrow morning at 8:40 o'clock. Dean of Chapel, Charles W. Havice, will introduce the speaker.

Edgerly Road Folks Protest Bakery Plant

Objections to a petition seeking permission for the Mayflower Doughnut Company of America to occupy a four-story garage building at 53 Edgerly Road, Back Bay, for wholesale baking, were heard today by the Boston Board of Appeals of the Building Department at City Hall.

Perlie D. Chase, City Councilor from Ward 4, who headed the opposition, objected to the petition on the grounds of odors which such an establishment might cause and said it would create an area of disturbance and noise, particularly on Sunday, since the plant would operate on that day so as to fill Monday orders. Mr. Chase also contended that the plant would be a fire menace in an already congested area.

The original petition filed by Laura Farren, representing Benjamin Ginsberg, a real estate agent, was rejected by James H. Mooney, Boston Building Commissioner, on the grounds that the district is zoned for local business and that a wholesale bakery would therefore not be permitted in such a district.

About 10 property owners or their representatives, appeared in opposition to the petition. James Brennan, attorney for Charlotte Slater, an Edgerly Road property owner, said real estate property values in Boston had decreased in the past few years because of the entry of business establishments into residential districts. He asked that such a concern be not allowed to enter a congested real estate section.

Harold Yeager, Manager of the Mayflower Doughnut Company, said it expected to spend $150,000 beautifying and improving the property. He stated that the company's plant in Cambridge had burned recently, which was the reason a new location was being sought. Another representative of the company contended that the process is odorless.

The Appeal Board took the case under advisement and a decision is expected within the next week.

'Ricker Night Dinner' Plans Are Announced

Plans for "Ricker Night Dinner" at the University Club, Boston, next Friday evening, have been announced by Merton L. Brown, former Insurance Commissioner. Ricker is a Junior College located in Houlton, Maine, and serves the people of that community both for college level work and preparatory education.

Last March the Arts and Science Building, Wording Hall, was destroyed by fire. The dinner will mark an attempt upon the part of the Alumni in the Boston area to take part in the restoration program.

Nathaniel Tompkins, Judge of the Superior Court of Maine, will be the principal speaker of the evening.

Displays of New Products Planned as Small-Plant Aid

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A plan to make new jobs to avoid unemployment when war contracts end is taking shape in New England and promises to spread over the country, Richard C. Cooke, Regional Director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation reported in Boston today.

The project consists of exhibits of new products and processes which small plants, bereft of war business, can adopt. The plan has been approved by the SWPC at Washington; it has set up a national committe, and big producers of raw materials, such as the steel companies, are being enlisted.

The first display is designed as a test exhibit at the time of the meeting in Boston of the New England Council next month. The actual launching of the exhibits will come when the war with Germany is ended. The first of the full-scale exhibits then planned is scheduled for Worcester, Mass.

First Conference Is Friday

The first major New England conference on the displays will be held Friday, Mr. Cooke, who is the author of the proposal, will then meet at the Parker House with Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and chairman of the national research committee of the Committee for Economic Development, also with Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, and others. Formation of an advisory committee for New England may result.

"In the period following the war with Germany, many war contracts will be cancelled and much unemployment will result," Mr. Cooke said. "The finding of new products and the development of new uses will mean new jobs. Holding of displays through which small plants may learn of new opportunities can contribute a great deal to the lessening of unemployment.

"Whenever you can get a man back in the factory producing something for consumer use, you make more jobs outside—job of selling, distributing, servicing, and so on.

New Processes Aid Engineering

"Some manufacturers already are arranging to prepare exhibits and make their experts available. New processes and new engineering design will be shown. The SWPC will help in screening out the ideas to insure that they are suitable for small plants."

Their purpose in more detail will be this:

(1) Production of former products with improved processing and design; (2) production of new products and new materials; (3) utilization of semi-fabricated surplus materials for consumer products; publicizing of opportunities in the 45,000 enemy alien patents and also in expired patents; (5) opening to wider use of the technical advisory services and research facilities of the SWPC and other agencies, both Government and private.

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Rebellious Filipinos Put Japan's Puppets in Corner

Continued from Page 1

pinos than against the approaching American forces.

Ostensibly inspired by the first devastating attack on Manila's shipping and defense installations, which Japan's propagandists claimed killed many civilians, the war declaration seems to have been written by the Japanese themselves. It must have had strong repercussions, for three days later President Laurel himself was on the radio saying that while his regime would render "every aid and co-operation" to the Japanese, it would not "on any occasion authorize conscription of Filipino manhood for active military service."

This came as a surprise. On Oct. 20 of last year Mr. Laurel himself had said that conscription would be instituted. Furthermore, early last month the controlled Manila Radio had termed conscription a "necessity" because "the victory or defeat of Japan . . . will decide not only the fate of Japan itself, but also of the other nations of East Asia."

From recent radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information and from other sources, the pattern of disintegration of Japanese and puppet control over the Filipinos is clearly evident.

Early in September, President Laurel decentralized his government by a series of drastic orders, moving about half the administrative personnel to seven administrative centers scattered throughout the islands. Later two more districts were established, one for Manila and another for Cavite and surrounding towns.

The reason for this was that the Japanese and their puppet regime actually control only the cities and areas surrounding them for a few miles. The remaining area is either under guerrilla control or subject to frequent guerrilla raids.

Mr. Laurel himself said in explaining the decentralization: "The present difficulty of communication and transportation makes it impossible for the national government to issue orders and give instructions." Representatives of the President must be in outlying control centers to act promptly, he said, "To co-operate Government activities with those of the Japanese military."

The strength of the anti-Japanese forces is shown by the fact that a part of the prewar Commonwealth Government has been operating throughout the occupation from the mountains of northern Luzon Island. The American high command is known to have been in constant touch with the resistance forces, which are officially called the "USAFFE" (U. S. Army Forces in the Far East).

Missionaries Interned

The channels of communication cannot be disclosed now, for obvious reasons. But the Japanese have frequently tried to tighten their control, by such measures as the internment of all missionaries who had been left at large up to last summer.

Although Manila radio has had little to say recently about guerrilla resistance, it admitted some months ago that guerrillas were operating in the outskirts of Manila itself. This may explain the frantic efforts of the puppet government to evacuate the surplus population of Manila, which has grown from about 650,000 in 1941 to 1,044,900 on July 1, 1944, according to the Japanese.

On Sept. 9 President Laurel ordered all persons who have come in from the provinces to leave Manila. Subsequent broadcasts complained that the Filipinos were not obeying the order.

The Filipinos have been told by the American radio in Australia that when the signal is given, they will have a chance to liberate their Capital as the French helped to liberate Paris. This may help to explain their reluctance to leave.

President Laurel proclaimed martial law immediately after the first American raids on Manila, using the raids as an excuse for bolstering his powers. Significantly, the military governors were ordered "to suppress treason, sedition, disorder and violence and to forcibly punish all disturbances of public peace."

The provincial governors were put in charge of the "armed forces" of the Government, but they had earlier been warned not to "interfere" with the operations of the Constabulary, which is the puppet government's only military arm.

When President Laurel declared war, he laid the blame on the air raids. But he mentioned another casual factor which may have been more important: "Racalcitrant elements have been aided and abetted, particularly by the United States, in attacking the authority of the Republic."

Liberty Bell on Tour

The Liberty Bell has traveled more than 20,000 miles on exhibition.

Return From a Little Trip to Germany

Associated Press

British Paratroopers Escape Nazis

These four airborne British troopers were captured by the Germans on the last outpost on the Arnhem Bridge and were taken to an internment camp in Germany, but they didn't stay there long. It was not time, they decided, to pay a prolonged visit to Hitler's doomed land, so they took French leave and after a thrilling trip through woods and a German town reached the banks of the Rhine, where they found a boat and eventually reached Nijmegan and the British Second Army. Here they are landing on the Allied side of the river.

What It Takes in Pacific To Make a Landing Click

Continued from Page 1

beach, there must go 5 to 10 tons of cargo, equipment, and supplies. And those supplies include 700,000 different items—from buttons, needles, and thread to tanks, planes, locomotives, and bulldozers.

A force of 250,000 men in the Pacific war is considered a moderately large invasion force. But it is small compared to the numbers that are eventually to be poured into the islands of Japan, into China, to force unconditional surrender. Yet the supplying of a force of a quarter of a million is a task of tremendous proportions. Over a million and a half tons of supplies must be ready for the initial landing. To keep the men there for a month another 332,000 tons must be supplied.

When we recall that the equivalent of two 10,000-ton shiploads of supplies a month is all the United States has been able to get into China during the past year—a heroic accomplishment in face of the difficulties—the mountainous supplies needed for amphibian landings on the Chinese coast is readily apparent.

Items and Amounts Needed

The armed services have disclosed that the following tonnage is necessary for any invasion of the size mentioned:

	Needed for Landing	Needed in 1st Month
	(in thousand tons)	
Guns, ammunition	200	33
Combat vehicles	325	8
Other vehicles	525	5
Signal supplies	50	1
Rations	12	36
Oil, gas	20	100
Other supplies	—	13
Transportation	100	1
Engineers	200	80
Chemical Warfare	25	2
Medical aid	100	3
Air Corps	—	50
	1,557	332

The landing of a quarter of a million men and maintaining them for 30 days requires not only 1,889,000 tons of supplies but 5,000 separate beachings by assorted landing craft, and the arrival and unloading of 30 to 35 Liberty Ships and 15 tankers.

In the Pacific war it cannot be emphasized too often that men, weapons and supplies have to be transported immense distances—from 5,000 to 8,000 miles from the continental United States. Bases have been established across the Pacific, but they must be supplied. Supply ships must be protected. Damaged ships must be repaired.

Port Facilities Lacking

Then there is the capacity of overseas ports to unload ships, the capacity to clear supplies from the port area to depots and troops.

Speaking of landings made on certain Pacific islands, Maj. Gen. Leroy Lutes, Director of Operations, Army Service Forces, said: "There are no storehouses on those islands, no magazines, no oil tanks, no refrigeration facilities. We have very low grade and insufficient terminal and pier facilities for unloading—sometimes we have to carry things right up the beach. Hurricane weather is frequent, and tropical climate is very destructive."

As an example of the type of supply problem that might confront officers in charge of a force of 100,000 men making a landing on a large pacific island the Army stipulates that it include: a base camp for 10,000 men; hospital facilities for 10,000, certain depots, nine airfields; 75 miles of railway to be built, with 7½ miles of siding; adequate water supply; gasoline storage at ports; 175 miles of bituminous roads and 1,750 feet of timber bridges.

To accomplish this, the following amount of supplies would be necessary:

Tons of Supplies

Lumber, timber	61,547
Roofing, insulation	3,857
Hardware	1,433
Pipe and fittings	32,233
Electrical equipment	750
Laundry equipment	4,880
Piling	575
Cement	1,425
Camouflage	4,790
Field fortification materials	7,375
Rail fittings	2,725
Ties	17,275
Rolling stock	52,550
Pumps	375
Water purifying trucks	1,250
Distillation units	415
Well drilling	110
Purification units	175
Tank-gas storage	625
Hangars	790
Airport materials	22,030
Steel landing mats	1,000
Airship construction material	485
Dirt moving	730
Miscellaneous	460
Road construction	14,800
Excavation	840
Paving	1,600
Bridges	4,150
Miscellaneous	395
Explosives	375
Buildings prefabricated	3,260
Port Equipment	760
Barges	6,025
Fire Fighting	60
Tools	75

Right Place, Right Time

The problems that the supply officers face in making sure that these supplies get to the right place in the right time and in the right amount are involved and intricate. They must be sure that orders for required items have been placed in American factories months ahead of time. They must arrange that ships and stock piles of materials be at appropriate ports.

They must calculate the capacities of the various ports to facilitate ship loading on time. They must arrange for the loading of the ships. They must have scheduled the arrival and movement of troops as accurately as the movement of the supplies. They must have time-table landings prepared which can be carried out in the face of enemy opposition.

But landing does not end their work. They must set up storage facilities. Ports must be captured and enlarged. Supplies must be kept moving up to the invading forces. New supplies must continue to arrive by prearrangement.

Prime Minister Churchill recently paid the highest kind of tribute to the brilliant accomplishments of the American armies in France particularly singling out the "que side" or as he explained the Americans called it, "the logistic side" of that epic battle. There is every reason to believe that the "que side" of the war against Japan is every whit as brilliant, and in due time Mr. Churchill can be counted on to disclose it.

Tokyo Pledges 'Usual Surprise' In Decisive Pacific Naval Fight

Continued from Page 1

are in a position to select the best opportunity for this decisive battle. . . . We have it all planned with usual surprises."

The Japanese have been surprised so many times by both Allied land-based and carrier planes that when Admiral Nakamura speaks of "the usual surprises," he must mean the Japanese are going to be surprised again.

The Japanese Fleet occupies a paradoxical position today. It has the advantage of operating near home bases, whereas the American battle forces move in areas roughly 3,000 miles from Pearl Harbor. Japanese losses in the battle of the Philippines Sea in June were serious.

The total effect of the Allied concentration of power in the western Pacific has put the Japanese in a position where they won't do battle unless under conditions they consider favorable.

The Italian Fleet was placed in this position in the Mediterranean and the German Fleet in the Baltic.

Consistent successes over a period of months have developed justified confidence in those who plan the Pacific Fleet campaigns as well as those who execute and those whose jobs are recording the battle progress. But in every press conference and interview I have attended here, announcement and revaluation of successes have always been accompanied by a realistic appreciation of the formidable nature of the job ahead.

Although American seapower controls the western Pacific as far as the line running from the Bonins to the Philippines—and possibly even farther—there still is an unfinished job of upsetting jumping-off points farther west. This may take some time. The United States Fleet has secured supply lines as far as it has gone, but there are still about 2,000 miles to go on what Admiral Chester W. Nimitz has called the "highways to China."

The threat of Japanese victories in China is far more serious today than the threat of Japanese Fleet action against the Allies. Nothing can completely offset the loss of the air bases at Kweilin and Tanchuk.

But there is compensation in the probability that the Philippines carrier victories have speeded up the Pacific war by weeks or even months. With the freedom of the western Pacific it has won, the Third Fleet now threatens Japan itself. And although no one will minimize the loss of the Chinese air bases, it should not be overlooked that widespread bombing missions already are being based on new fields in the Marianas. Raids from these bases will continue and increase.

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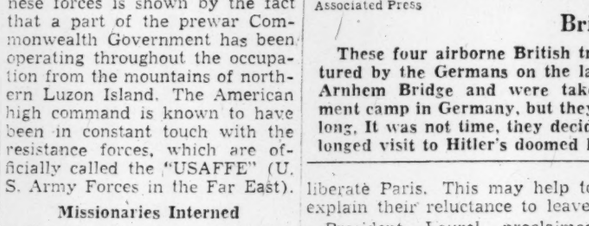

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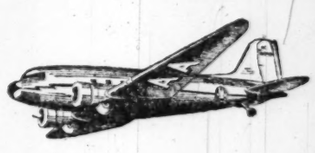

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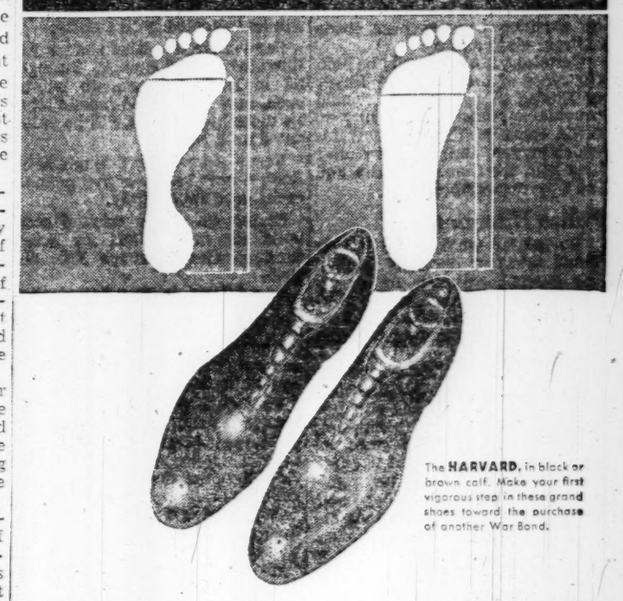

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Hungary Works to Salvage 'Heritage' by United Front

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 4 — Hungary the most faithful ally of Germany in central Europe and the last refuge of Germans retreating from the Balkans today faces Russian occupation as Soviet troops approach its broad plain from the north, east, and south.

The Russian advance into Transylvania has momentarily slowed down as the Red Army Command prepares for a joint attack by Russian and Yugoslav forces from the south and Russian forces through the lower Carpathian passes leading into Hungarian-occupied Czechoslovakia.

The Hungarian public itself, however, has little doubt concerning the seriousness of the military situation or the dire consequences of defeat for postwar Hungary.

Public Opinion Divided

Hungarian public opinion is divided in outlook. On one hand, it is resentful of German control of the country and its policy, yet simultaneously is definitely anti-Communist and anti-Slav in sentiment.

Defense of "Hungary's heritage, law and order, and increased production" continues to be the slogan of the Hungarian Government, while every effort is exerted to prepare for the coming catastrophe.

'Bastion of West'

Hungary, which earlier undoubtedly hoped to emerge from the war with the "1,000-year-old frontiers of the Crown of St. Stephen" restored, now is less ambitious as each day indicates clearly Germany's coming defeat and as Russia already is supporting Romania's fight for Transylvania.

Both in speeches and in the press, Hungary is represented as a country which "for 1,000 years has been a bastion of the West, of its moral material values" and nowadays also is the greatest hindrance to "unification of north and south Slavs . . . the rock separating Stalin from Tito, the eastern from the western Jews."

This was the theme of Premier Vitez Gaza Lakato's recent declaration to both houses of Parliament. At the same time, he offered encouragement to the Hungarian people by talking of reserves on which the nation could rely.

Such promises, however, well may have been like those which some more outspoken sections of the Magyar press recently have condemned in this manner: "Curiously enough, the more serious the general situation becomes, the nearer the war approaches, the more the public is inclined to expect miracles and to sink into a slough of improbability."

Attitude of Population

The earlier Hungarian puppet Government established under Damian Sztzojay after the Nazi occupation on March 19 last has undergone numerous changes. In fact, there seems general agreement that the Lakatos Government represents more correctly the real attitude of the population, which realizes the inevitability of co-operation with the Germans, yet is making whatever plans are possible for the most favorable capitulation.

Pusztav Kover, former member of the Hungarian Parliament for the Transylvanian constituency and now Director of the Central Bureau of Minorities in Geneva, sent a telegram to the Speaker of the Hungarian lower house at its reopening, proposing that the agenda for the coming session should include a resolution to the effect that the Government commence armistice negotiations with the Allies immediately.

"A Hungary strong and united internally at the time of peace negotiations would have more weight even in territorial questions than a country bled white and with nothing to show but ruin and devastation," he wrote. This attitude undoubtedly is that of most Hungarian politicians today, but they are not in a position to carry out this policy.

Link With Old Leaders

Hungary, however, is looking for help less to the present Government than to leaders who have played an important role in the past but have withdrawn to the background for some time. It would appear as if there has been a close link between General Lakato's Government and these circles.

Hungarians today place their hopes in Count Stefan Bethlen, their "elder statesman," whom they consider acceptable to the British and Americans and not entirely objectionable to the Russians. Count Bethlen, they maintain, favored resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia in 1926 and favored restoration of economic exchanges at that time. Count Bethlen, it is said, failed then because of the opposition of the Regent Nicholas Horthy and the anti-Russian attitude of the Hungarian public.

It remains to be seen whether this is a realistic outlook, since Count Bethlen, to be acceptable, especially to the Russians, would have to be prepared to forgo many fundamental conceptions of his past career.

For Count Bethlen represents a circle of lesser Hungarian magnates and is hardly likely to be sympathetic to a Russian or Slav outlook in matters of Central Europe. The fact that he is from Transylvania also is unlikely to make him more pro-Russian.

None Better Fitted

On the other hand, when collapse comes and it is necessary to find somebody to represent Hungary, undoubtedly there is nobody better fitted than Count Bethlen. And since the Russians did not hesitate to recognize Marshal Pietro Badoglio in Italy, there may not after all be any hindrance in Count Bethlen's past career, especially in view of his advanced years.

Among other leaders upon whom Hungarians appear to place their hopes is Field Marshal Franz Szombathelyi, chief of the Hungarian General Staff before the Nazi occupation of Hungary. He disappeared at that time. Gen. Vilmos Nagy, another possible savior, is reported to be somewhere in Transylvania.

The link between the Lakatos Government and the Bethlen group is shown in the appointment a fortnight ago of Endre Hlatky as Government Commissioner. The Hungarian press calls him head of the propaganda service of national defense.

Denies Propaganda Link

He denies he has anything to do with propaganda, though he is Secretary of State in the Premier's office with the task of covering the information service and uniform direction of problems of Hungarian public opinion. He told Hungarian press representatives, "My service is based on the use of truth."

Mr. Hlatky was a minor government representative until German occupation of Hungary on March 19. During the 1930's, he was press chief and responsible for Hungarian radiocasting. That is when Count Bethlen was in power. Another link with the Lakatos regime is Count Stefan Bethlen's cousin, Count Bela Bethlen.

This is probably the nearest to a setup preparing for peace which the Hungarians can dare to establish at the present moment. But it is one of the clearest indications yet that they recognize they have lost the war and must gradually accommodate themselves to new conditions.

Keeping the Gate Open

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Bridge Leads to Germany

United States Engineers, having built a bridge after clearing a passage through the "Dragon's Teeth" tank traps of the Siegfried Line, take up a position to guard against attack as a jeep passes through.

Montgomery Lauds Sky-Troop Leader

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 4

Maj. Gen. R. E. Urquhart, Commander of the British 1st Air-Borne Division, which was forced to evacuate the Arnhem bridgehead after an eight-day stand, arrived home Sept. 29 and was greeted by words of praise from Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

"There can be few episodes more glorious than the epic of Arnhem," Marshal Montgomery said.

General Urquhart, who was flown back from Holland, declined to comment on a British War Office announcement he had been captured but later escaped.

Vacations to Aid Ford Servicemen

DETROIT, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced Oct. 3 that it is seeking governmental approval of a plan to give re-employed World War II veterans "bonus" vacations.

Under the plan any former Ford employee who returns to work in any of the company's plants within 60 days after discharge from the armed forces would receive a full vacation with pay if he returns at least six months before Dec. 1 of any year. If he is re-employed less than six months before Dec. 1 he would receive half of his vacation with pay. The length of vacation depends on the veteran's period of service with the company.

The present rules require at least a year's re-employment before qualifying for vacations. Approximately 43,000 Ford employees now are in the armed forces.

Southwestern French Strive For Radical Social Changes

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOULOUSE, France, Oct. 4—The people of southwest France are impatient for social and economic changes.

They are putting pressure on the Government for speedy action through their central organization, the Council of the Movement for National Liberation. They want to strike while the iron is hot for radical social changes.

The immediate political future of these elements will depend on whether Gen. Charles de Gaulle's regime is able to satisfy their demands.

This part of the country is still in the hands of the Maquisards. The Germans have withdrawn, but Allied armies have not yet entered.

No Signs of Insurgency

We had heard reports over the border in Spain that there had been disorders and revolts, with the Maquis getting out of hand and refusing to submit to the orders of the authorities.

With permission of the French Government, a group of newspapermen in Spain became the first correspondents to visit this section since the German withdrawal.

We found conditions outwardly quiet, but felt the strong undercurrent of political thought represented by the young Maquisards, hardened by two years of guerrilla warfare.

Strong Leftist Trend

We traveled through regions near the Pyrenees where there had been reports of insurgency, but found no evidences of it. We were received everywhere cordially, and our Government pass was respected wherever we went.

The Maquisards are all under Government orders transmitted by a newly appointed Prefect. Many of these men who took active part in the Resistance were inspired by the hope of a better France to come, with social justice for all.

Resistance forces would vote mostly Communist, if they were to vote now, according to the impression which we obtained after talking with many of the leaders. As the Resistance movement is the most active political force in the country, even Toulouse, home of the formerly powerful Radical Socialist Party, is now under their influence.

Their spirit is revolutionary, but they alone have had the opportunity to speak so far. The old moderates who cling to the middle of the road of French democracy are yet to be heard from. Political passion, however, is under control.

Gold Production Falls in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Despite the biggest "gold rush" in the history of Ontario, the volume of gold production for the year is expected to be the lowest in the Canadian Province since 1930, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

The rush to file claims, which began last fall when interest apparently shifted from the search for strategic minerals to gold mining, shows no signs of slackening. In the January-June period 5,570 mining claims were filed, compared with 1,799 during the same period in 1943. Most of the larger established mining companies are participating in current exploration as well as the newcomers.

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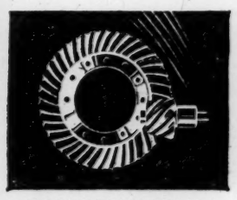

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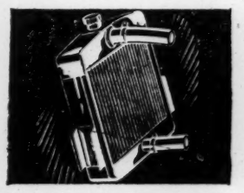

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U. S. Troops Enter Key Metz Fort—Borneo Oil Center Smashed

Continued from Page 1

defenses guarding Cologne and the Rhine.

United States Third Army men 125 miles to the south fought as bitterly at Fort Driant, strongest of the ring of fortresses guarding Metz. Supreme Headquarters announced capture of the fort, but a later front dispatch said Doughboys were clinging to surface positions in the fort, which is honeycombed by tunnels, against increasingly furious enemy resistance.

The Americans broke into the fort on the Moselle River's west bank after a two-day battle and set fire to crude-oil sprayed into tunnels, to underground fortifications in efforts to burn out the Germans. Other units captured Mazières les Metz, seven miles north of Metz.

The United States First Army men above Aachen fought with air and artillery support to widen their new breach in the German West Wall defenses. The Germans were firing artillery in the heaviest concentrations of the invasion.

The first Army battled along a main escape road north of Aachen, and was cutting off that stronghold city in developing its wedge.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First Army struck on east of Ubach, taken in breaching the Siegfried Line. Its units fought along and across the main northeast road from Aachen to Gladbach. Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) already was flanked on the south by the first major breach in the West Wall line.

A front dispatch said the First Army still was gaining on this third day of its new offensive and the Germans were reforming stragglers into new battle groups. The battle was for German positions back-stopping the Siegfried Line in this area.

Doughboys smashed a German counterattack in company strength at dawn against the wedge driven three miles east of Ubach. The First Army was moving ahead in that sector, knocking out road blocks.

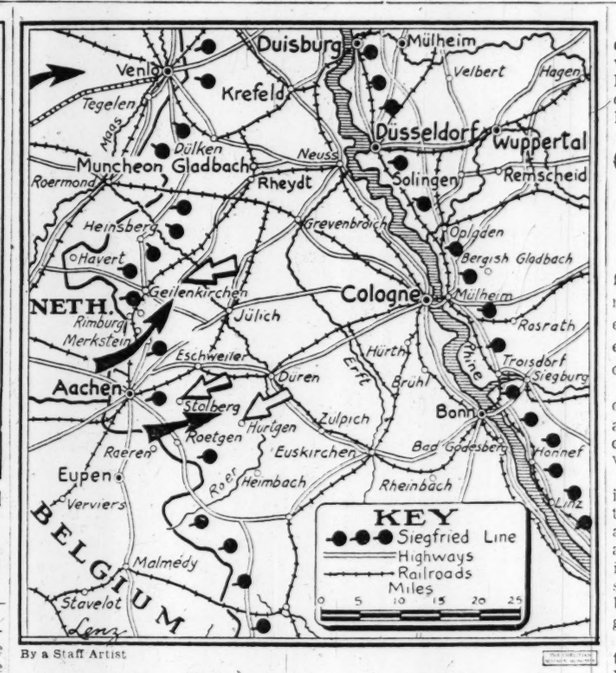
At Dunkerque, last Channel port held by the Germans, a 48-hour truce permitted evacuation of civilians before the final assaults by British and Canadian troops eager to reverse the memory of the Dunkerque withdrawal in 1940.

On the Dutch front, British troops repulsed a German attack north of Nijmegen, and Allied forces at Overloon to the southeast cut down half of the Germans who mounted an assault there. In Belgium, slow advances were scored northeast of Antwerp.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Gain in Balkans

Arrows show main points at which Soviet spearheads are driving forward in the swiftly developing battle of the Balkans. Line indicates approximate battle positions.



By a Staff Artist

Close-Up of Aachen Area Fighting

Black arrows show direction and progress of Allied penetrations of Siegfried defenses near Aachen. Large black arrow represents General Hodges' new drive. White arrows show where Germans have been launching vain counterattacks at the advancing invaders.

Three Villages Fall To Seventh Army

On the southern sector in France, the United States Seventh Army took three villages northeast of Epinal. Progress also was scored northwest of Belfort in the resuming push toward that gateway to southwestern Germany.

While the American First Army had completely penetrated the Siegfried Line above Aachen, a First Army officer said, more defenses lay ahead. But these were new and rushed, and possibly less strong than the broken crust.

The penetration did not yet amount to a break-through, which is defined militarily as widening of a gap through which assaulting troops could fan out behind the whole defense system. The first Siegfried penetration southeast of Aachen—made Sept. 15—has not yet been exploited into such a break-through.

The Germans lashed out west of Hurtgen at the southern end of the Americans' 40-mile-long Aachen assault front, but this diversionary thrust was stopped. Another small counterblow was halted around Stolberg, six miles east of Aachen.

The Ubach wedge was broadening as well as deepening. New gains were made near Merkstein, three miles below Ubach.

Weather again interfered with aerial support of the Aachen front battle.

The right flank of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army beat off a German tank and infantry counterattack near Anglemont, five miles southwest of Baccarat, and gained a mile or more through the Forest of Parroy southeast of Nancy.

Eastern Front:

Partisans Guide Drive on Belgrade

Russian machine gunners in American jeeps, with Yugoslav Partisans acting as guides, speared westward along the Danube less than 20 miles from Belgrade.

Nearly all Yugoslav territory east of the big elbow formed by the confluence of the Danube and Tisza Rivers was reported swept clean of German resistance by Red Army forces advancing like a flood from the foothills of the Transylvania Alps more than 50 miles beyond the Danubian Iron Gate.

Scouts of the Partisan Army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) ferried across the Danube to meet the Russians on the northern bank and help lead them westward toward the Yugoslav Capital, field dispatches said.

While still hammering at the frontiers of Hungary, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky shifted a powerful armored task force from southwestern Romania for the assignment to free the Yugoslav Capital.

The rich farming country of the Yugoslavian-Romanian border fell in one swoop to the Russian push, which drove the disorganized Germans back as much as 30 miles in 24 hours.

If the present Russian pace is maintained, the embattled Serbian population of Belgrade may see a Red Army victory parade before the week end.

Marshal Malinovsky's main force was approaching from the northeast. A simultaneous thrust to the eastward was driving for the Greece-Belgrade railway, blocking of which apparently would isolate an estimated 50,000 Germans in the lower Balkans.

Although liberation of the land of the south Slavs from three years of German rule took the spotlight, a Russian objective of even greater strategic importance was the drive to defeat Hungary—the gateway into southeastern Germany. New successes were scored against enemy troops in northern Transylvania.

Cluj, centuries-old Transylvanian Capital, was reported resounding with the sound of Russian guns, now less than 12 miles southeast. Due eastward 43 miles Marshal Malinovsky's forces captured Reghin after crossing the Muresul River.

In the Hungarian-held Carpatho-Ukraine, another Russian column reached the frontier south of Lawochne.

Cleaning up the north Baltic, Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army captured the Estonian island of Hiiu (Dago), one of two major island bastions commanding the approaches to the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga.

Nazis Say:

Soviets Welcome Warsaw Disaster

German propagandists, capitalizing on the collapse of resistance within Warsaw in their campaign to drive a wedge between the Allies, said that Moscow had welcomed the Polish disaster because it regarded the Patriot uprising as the responsibility of the Polish exile Government in London.

"The British Government, for its part," said a Berlin radiocast, "has now completely abandoned its Polish guests and regards their liquidation as complete."

The Communist London Daily Worker, meanwhile, bluntly asserted that "in the case of Warsaw, the world has witnessed not only a terrible military error but also a foul political intrigue aimed at the solidarity of the United Nations in which the lives of the insurgents were mere pawns in the game."

It accused London Polish military headquarters of pouring forth "a stream of anti-Soviet propaganda aimed to convey the impression that the Red Army had left Warsaw in the lurch" and maintained that the "danger to Allied unity will not be removed until the Polish Government in London, a center of mischief and evil intrigue, is finally wound up."

Aegean:

Huge Nazi Losses Reported on Crete

The Algiers Radio declared that half of the German occupation forces on Crete had been killed, wounded, or captured by invading Allied troops.

Allied landings on the Island were reported Oct. 3 by the Morocco Radio. Thus far, there has been no official confirmation.

The Algiers Radio said the Germans in northwestern Crete were retreating before the Allied forces. The Cairo Radio said the Nazis were attempting evacuation by air because the Allied navies had stopped enemy water traffic. Two German planes were downed over the Aegean the night of Oct. 3-4.

The danger of the German position on Crete was heightened by Allied seizure of Kapela, an island between Crete and the Greek mainland.

Germans were reported withdrawing from a number of small islands along the southern fringes of Greece.

Italy:

Allies Approach Bologna Suburbs

Advancing on a 20-mile front, American infantrymen of the Fifth Army hammered through stubborn German resistance to within 15 miles of the outskirts of Bologna, Allied Headquarters in Rome announced.

Deep mud and determined opposition slowed the Americans fighting along valley roads on the north side of the Apennines toward the Po Valley.

Clearing skies help Fifth Army artillery observation, however, and the guns held German road movements to a minimum.

Near the coast, an official report said the Brazilian division with the Fifth Army "continued to maintain pressure against the enemy along its entire front."

German Arsenal of '28 In Lorraine Is Seized

By the Associated Press

Florange, France, Oct. 4

A giant arsenal which the Germans began planning back in 1928 while they were restoring French industry under terms of the Versailles Treaty has been seized by American troops.

Guns ranging in size from 88 mm. to 12-inch long-range rifles with 25-foot barrels were turned out by the Germans in this town in the iron-rich French Province of Lorraine. The massive plant covers 10 acres and is equipped with modern machinery—some of it made in the United States.

Telling how the Germans used special care in the construction of this plant in 1928, an old Frenchman said the depression brought an end to their work and the buildings were not completed until the Germans came back as conquerors in 1940.

Air Over Reich:

Allies Smash Ruhr Valley

Allied bombers kept up the pressure on Hitler's transportation system during the night as the Ruhr Valley, heart of industrial western Germany, lay paralyzed and cut off from many of the main rail and water connections with the rest of the Reich.

RAF Mosquito bombers attacked 31 trains, 20 barges, and 25 motor transports in Germany and Holland after more than 1,000 American daylight bombers, out for the seventh time in nine days, blasted important industrial targets in southern Germany and RAF heavies started the flooding of the Dutch islands.

The night's total brings to 116 the number of trains attacked by Mosquitoes on three successive nights.

The Ruhr is reported to be completely isloated now by waterway, both from the North Sea and from central and eastern Germany, following the wrecking of the Dortmund-Ems Canal by British bombers Sept. 23.

Pacific:

Allied Raid Wrecks Borneo Oil Plants

Big, four-engined Liberators, in the longest mass raid ever made in the Southwest Pacific, have opened a drive to wipe out Japan's big source of aviation gasoline and lubricating oils at Balikpapan, on Borneo, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed.

More than 60 bombers dealt a crippling blow on Sept. 30, battled 30 Zeroes for more than an hour, weaved through skies filled with bursting ack-ack, and all but three got back, some badly shot up, some with gas tanks almost empty.

But their 74 tons of bombs, carried from advance bases which make possible repeated raids, caused heavy destruction at what General MacArthur described as "the most lucrative, strategic target in the Pacific."

"The Japs won't be turning out much aviation gasoline at Balikpapan for Jap Zeroes for a while," enthusiastically reported two squadron leaders, Lieut. Hollis Chase of Larchmont, N. Y., and Lieut. Donald E. Bone of Garland, Utah.

Forty bomb hits were counted on the power plant and refraction towers of the 3,000,000-barrel-capacity Pandansari Refinery by airmen of the "Bomber Barons."

General MacArthur's communiqué pointed out that the destruction of Balikpapan would curtail "drastically and immediately the enemy's capacity to wage air and naval war and to move essential cargo."

During the bitter sky fighting, parachuting American airmen of felled Liberators were strafed by Zero machine guns as they drifted down, a spokesman said.

Seven Zeros were shot down; others were damaged.

Huge fires swept the refinery area, sending up smoke for 6,000 feet. Bomb hits were scored on a 2,000-ton ship in the harbor.

"The advance of our bomber line now has made possible heavy bomber attacks on Balikpapan," the communiqué stated.

The take-off point was not specified, but General MacArthur is known to have bomber bases in the Schouten Islands off Dutch New Guinea within 1,300 miles of Balikpapan. From his most advanced base at Morotai in the Halmaheras, his planes are less than 1,000 miles away.

6,000 'Yank' Aircraft Drop Men in Holland

By the Associated Press

U. S. Troop Carrier Headquarters, Britain, Oct. 4.

Approximately 6,000 American aircraft and gliders took part in the air-borne invasion of Holland, it was disclosed today, with losses of less than 3 per cent.

Supplies and equipment carried to the American and British skytroops totaled almost 6,000,000 pounds, including ammunition, jeeps, artillery pieces and motorcycles.

"It amounted to about 160 pounds for each parachutist and glider infantryman landed," the official report stated.

These figures do not include the thousands of pounds of supplies flown in by the British troop carrier forces.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communiqué said the Japanese were holding out tenaciously on Peleliu and at one isolated point on Angaur, islands in the invaded Palaus.

China:

U. S. Fliers Hit Foe From Last Big Base

A steady stream of bombers and fighters flew out from the last major American air base in eastern China on Oct. 1 in a desperate effort to slow down the Japanese drive in Kwangsi Province.

Combat units from a half-dozen or more fields already evacuated are crowded into the base, possibly one of the busiest in the world-wide war.

A correspondent reported there is scarcely a minute planes are not taking off or landing. Mostly they are combat aircraft operating against the Japanese steadily closing in from the northeast and southeast. Strings of supply planes bring bombs, ammunition, and gasoline.

Japanese troops have advanced to within six miles east of the Fukien coastal port of Foochow after a landing near there Sept. 27, the Chinese Command announced.

The communiqué also indicated a new threat to the Kwangsi provincial Capital of Kweilin through the capture of the railroad town of Hingan, 31 miles to the northeast. This suggested the beginning of a Japanese attempt to outflank the west walls of Kweilin.

The imminent threat to Foochow, which translated means "Happy Region," appeared to be a further development of the Japanese strategy of seizing American air-base sites to deny any American forces heading for the China coast the support of land-based air support.

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U. S. Assistance to Chinese Now High on List of 'Musts'

Continued from Page 1

trucks on it must use much of their space to carry their own gasoline and oil.

Today's session of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference is going on behind closed doors although it has been learned that the Chinese seem readier than do the Americans, British, or Russians to make definite and far-reaching commitments on means for keeping peace after the war. Among the chief Chinese points presented to the Conference is the recommendation that an adequately armed international force be placed at the disposal of any new league of nations to be used in maintaining peace.

The Chinese are also reported to be pressing for some sort of an effective guarantee that any new international organization will be firmly dedicated to serving all nations, not merely the few big powerful ones. One of the charges leveled against the old League of Nations was that it was completely dominated by a handful of major powers and was little more than an instrument for preserving the status quo. The Chinese hope to remedy this.

Plan of Trusteeship

Furthermore, it is understood that the Chinese delegation has suggested a plan for international trusteeship of certain colonial and international areas. The purpose of this trusteeship would be not only to see that the areas were developed for the benefit of all the world but also to prepare their inhabitants for eventual political freedom and economic independence.

So far as can be learned, however, the American, British, and Russian delegates to the first Dumbarton Oaks Conference decided to put off any decision regarding the administration of colonies.

Meanwhile, the Japanese landings on China's Fukien Province coast with the aim of capturing the port of Fuchow seems certain to increase the Allies' difficulty when and if the time comes to invade the Chinese mainland. In fact, the Japanese themselves admit that the landings are designed to thwart such an American move. It can be assumed, however, that the United States War and Navy Departments have long been aware that when they move against the Chinese mainland it will be occupied by the Japanese. Thus the Fukien venture should not cause any major change in America's long-range strategy.

Chance for Youth Seen Under Dewey

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—James M. Tucker, Assistant Republican National Chairman, said Oct. 1 the election of Dewey and Bricker would give the youth of this country "a voice in the momentous decisions to be made in the post-war world.

Addressing an all-day session of the young Republican and World War II National Campaign Advisory Council, Mr. Tucker said "Dewey has the ability to recognize capable young men; he keeps himself surrounded with them because he knows their worth in a government like ours. It's youth's America; they've fought for it and they should have a hand in governing it."

Mr. Tucker, a World War II veteran and a former Secretary of State of Indiana, called the conference to discuss plans for extending Republican youth activities in the election campaign. The group approved a plan for immediate organization in each county of World War II veteran clubs for Dewey and Bricker.

Among those attending the conference were John C. Wroe, Waltham, Mass., and James Y. Moore, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

$25,000,000 Plane Program

Eastern Air Lines

Order Ships for Great Silver Fleet

Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, left, president and general manager of Eastern Air Lines, today announced a $25,000,000 expansion of that company's Great Silver Fleet after signing a contract with G. W. Vaughan, president of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, for the purchase of a fleet of giant, twin-engined Curtiss CW-20 Commando transport planes, a model of which they are shown inspecting. Four-engine Douglas DC-4's are included in the $25,000,000 purchase program. Captain Rickenbacker said that Eastern hopes to begin operating the new high-speed Commandos—largest twin-engine transport type in the world—by the fall of 1945, war conditions permitting.

CW-20's and DC-4's Feature Eastern's Expansion Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 — High-speed Curtis CW-20 Commando transport planes and four-motored Douglas DC-4's feature a $25,000,000 expansion of Eastern Air Line's Great Silver Fleet announced today by Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, President and General Manager of the line.

Signing of a contract by G. W. Vaughan, President of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, and Captain Rickenbacker followed approval of the huge expansion program by Eastern's Board of Directors.

Captain Rickenbacker said that Eastern hopes to begin operation of twin-engine Commandos by fall of 1945, war conditions permitting, and of DC-4's as soon thereafter as possible.

Chance for Servicemen

The new equipment will make it possible to multiply plane mileage by five times in a three-year period of Eastern's domestic and international expansion program. This constitutes approximately 50 per cent of an over-all five-year expansion plan.

"Eastern's expansion program will add untold thousands of homecoming servicemen to our pay roll at their chosen art," the Captain pointed out.

The Curtiss Commandos are expected to be among the first of the new, advanced type transports to enter commercial air-line service. Many innovations to provide increased passenger comfort at much greater speed have been incorporated in the design.

The CW-20 was developed by Curtiss-Wright in co-operation with air-line engineers to meet a definite demand for larger payload with greater reliability and reduced operating costs in the 200-700-mile range which accounts for over 80 per cent of the total of all commercial air travel in this country.

Two Years' Experience

Captain Rickenbacker called attention to Eastern's two years of experience in operating a regularly scheduled fleet of Curtiss Commandos for the Army's Air Transport Command. In 10,000,000 miles of operation, a large part of it over water, including the Carribbean and the South Atlantic between South America and Africa, ATC twin-engine Commandos operated by Eastern have never missed a scheduled flight because of weather conditions. In air-line terms this would mean 400,000,000 passenger miles without a cancellation due to weather.

Besides Eastern's large volume of over-ocean experience with the Commando, the twin-engine Curtiss-Wright transport plane has been given rigorous all-weather service testing over the toughest air-line route in the world—the "Hump" run over the 20,000-foot Himalays between India and China.

ATC Commandos for many months have carried three fourths of the tonnage reaching China over the "Aerial Burma Road." Heavily loaded with vital bombs, gasoline and military supplies for the 14th Air Force, B-29 Superfortresses squadrons and Allied armies in China, the big Curtiss transports wing their way into China night and day in all kinds of weather and without fighter escort.

Oil for Japan Now Periled From New Guinea Air Bases

Continued from Page 1

yond range all the way to the target.

The first group of bombers made runs over the target flying through ack-ack which one pilot described as the heaviest yet experienced in this area. Heavy cloud formations obscured the target area, though the strike was made in broad daylight.

The next group of bombers to arrive over the target were met by enemy interceptors who by this time had had time to get into the air and gain altitude.

The Liberators were unescorted and had to rely on their own gun turrets to fight off the Zeros, many of which made as many as 15 passes at a single plane.

One group of Liberators fought off Zeros for a whole hour, shooting down a half dozen and finally discouraging the others.

This, however, was a typical type of operation which the 13th Air Force has been making during the six months it has operated under the Far Eastern Air Force. During this period Majgen Saint Clair Street's airmen have made 16,617 missions, all of which have been over such long water distances that fighter escort has been impossible.

Over Balikpapen two of the Liberators were shot down and the other airmen witnessed the gruesome spectacle of their comrades floating down in parachute harness while enemy fighters swooped in to strafe them until they finally fell into the sea.

This is typical of the assignments which the 13th Air Force has received—long-range, unescorted strikes against such Japanese bases as Palau, Truk, Wolei, and now the Netherlands Indies.

The military significance of this new extension of the bomber line should be clear, particularly to an enemy who is already hard pressed for petroleum products.

The only other major oil-producing area under enemy control is Palentang, in the lower end of Sumatra, with slightly higher capacity than Balikpapen.

Together the two areas produce less than 1,000,000 tons yearly. And with small oil resources of Malaya added, it is believed that the enemy is only receiving about 1,500,000 tons yearly—a figure which is only about a quarter of the normal oil consumption of a nation at war.

Enemy shortages of oil have been already apparent in the minimum use of mechanized equipment particularly noted in the New Guinea bases which have been captured in recent months.

It is safe to say that the least portion of the reason for the falling off in enemy air reaction in the Southwest Pacific is due to shortages in high octane gasoline.

Destruction of refineries in the Netherlands Indies which now looms as an imminent threat would drastically curtail enemy air and naval potential and also Japan's abiilty to move essential supply cargoes to outlying bases.

Truman Urges Majority Rule For Treaties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, came out emphatically last night for a constitutional change to permit approval of an international peace organization treaty by a mere majority vote in both Senate and House.

A two-thirds vote is now required in the Senate, with the House barred from action on treaties.

Senator Truman's position was made known in response to a question following an informal speech before the Women's National Press Club.

He said he "most certainly" would vote to change the two-thirds treaty rule the first opportunity he had to do so.

He predicted approval of such a treaty in any event, saying, "I think we will accomplish what Woodrow Wilson intended in 1919."

Senator Truman said it was "much more important to win this war as quickly as possible as any one thing I know."

Next in importance," he added, "is to see that we obtain a peace that will work for the welfare of small nations as well as larger ones. That is the reason I'm pulling every string I can to maintain the successful leadership that we now have.

"There never has been a war operated as efficiently as it is now. The leadership from the very beginning knew what it was going to do."

Asked during a question-and-answer period to elaborate on his "small nation" idea, Senator Truman said small countries "have a perfect right to feel that their liberties will be protected in an association of nations." But he added the leadership will have to be assumed by the larger powers.

The President's running mate put down as "political chicanery" Republican criticisms of the Administration's preparedness program. He said those who have based such criticism on reports from his Senate War Investigating Committee quoted only piece-meal from committee reports.

"The people of the United States are not to be fooled by political bunk in this day and age," he asserted.

He said there were 116 investigations following World War I, but in this one mistakes have been detected as the war progressed and the nation has benefited thereby.

Dog Mascot 'Rated' Plane Detector, 1/c

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Crewmen of a naval vessel docked here claim their ship might do without its aircraft detection equipment because their mascot, Black Beauty, barks a warning upon hearing plane motors long before they are audible to the human ear. The dog, a veteran of 27 convoy trips, has been awarded campaign ribbons and rated as "airplane detector, first class."

Draft Dodger Sentenced

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Oct. 4 (AP)—Arthur Goodwyn Billings, Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator from Kansas, who won one draft law test before the U. S. Supreme Court, was sentenced to two years in prison yesterday after pleading guilty to a charge of refusing to submit to induction and after again declining to serve in the armed forces.

Enemy-Held Canals and Dikes Smashed by RAF Blockbusters

Continued from Page 1

and many barges were seen resting on a dry bottom.

Te attack on Walcheren made yesterday was timed to take advantage of the high tide and directed against the westernmost point of the island. Before the crews left they saw water flowing inland. Since Walcheren was reclaimed from the sea large areas are vulnerable to flooding, and it is possible the Germans are already being forced to battle a flood-water threat to gun positions. If the enemy plugs the dikes, Allied bombers can blast them anew.

Dispatches report that Allied troops pushing out from Antwerp are outflanking the German positions north and east of the mammoth Belgian port. This move after the RAF raid on Walcheren, which followed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's warning to the Walcheren islanders that heavy bombings were in prospect, may indicate the Allies are beginning an all-out push to clear the Germans of the Schelde estuary and free Aantwerp for Allied shipping. This gives the northern armies a great supply base hundreds of miles nearer than the ports of Normandy.

Careful planning preceded the Walchern raid. Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris waited for spring tides and at high tide, and when the land was at least six feet below sea level the Lancasters struck, some with 12 heavy bombs.

The dike is 200 feet thick at the base and since the flak was light the bombers were able to circle three times to make certain of their aim. One bomb-aimer said he saw the sea fill the bomb craters and reach the town of Westkapelle, 700 miles from the shore.

Breaching the Dortmundems Canal closes the waterway which has been carrying an estimated 30,000,000 tons of war traffic to and from the Ruhr and was regarded so important that the Air Ministry described it as "the most important attack on German communications" made up to now.

At one blow the main bottleneck in the Reich's vast inland waterway systems has been severed. While the canal is dry the Ruhr is completely isolated by waterway both from the North Sea and from Berlin and eastern Germany. No Rhine traffic can reach the North Sea because the Rhine is cut at Nijmegen and almost certainly impassable for heavy traffic to Arnhem.

Hit Vulnerable Spot

It may be presumed that careful planning preceded the blow and it is possible the air crews practiced on dummy targets. The canal was attacked at a place where it is highly vulnerable; a bypass where a stretch of the canal has been doubled and both sections flowed over the river. Twelve thousand bombs made huge gaps in the embankments and also made useless th esafety gates which the Germans had built to protect sections letting out the water.

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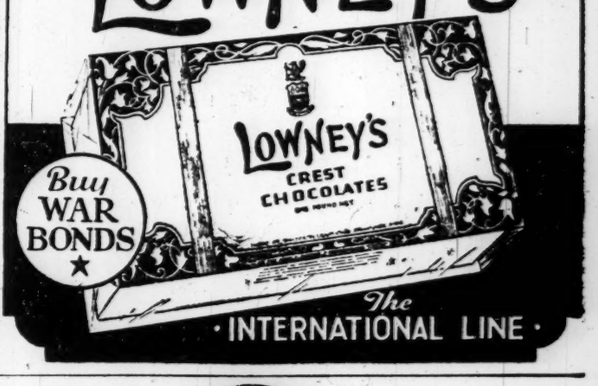

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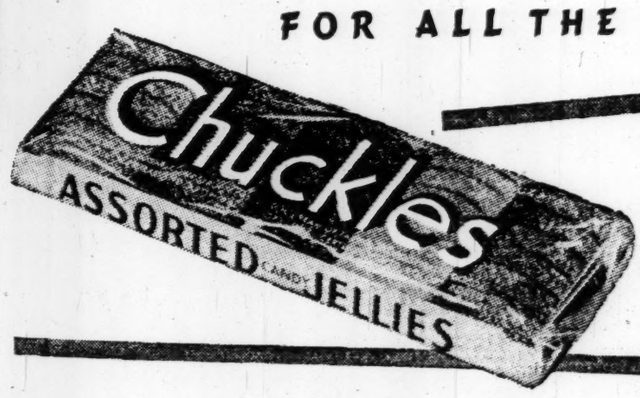

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Dewey Proposes Reduction In Nation's Tax Structure

Continued from Page 1.

covery, the Dewey attack upon the 12-year Roosevelt revenue system of complicated, onerous and often-changing tax laws that "never once allowed people to make plans, to go ahead and carry them out," calls for a sweeping overhaul to clear the way for a "stable and understandable" tax program.

If elected, he would put on the "must" list of first postwar business:

1. Revision of personal exemption to leave intact the pay envelope of the man making as little as $11 a week.

2. Reduction of the personal income levy rate that presently "takes at least 23 cents out of every taxable dollar after credit for dependents."

3. Revision of the incorporated business tax as "a drag upon production and a barrier to jobs" which, if continued in the postwar period, would be a major discouragement and recovery.

4. Shorten the excise tax list and head it for earliest possible elimination save for taxes on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, gasoline.

5. Create a "simple and generally stable" basic tax law, adjustable to rate changes, but not requiring the frequent revision of "existing confused and complicated tax laws."

6. Establish a "consistent, national tax policy . . . that will assure use of a solvent nation and the ultimate reduction of our national debt."

The high taxes of wartime costs, of course, are "cheerfully" met by home-front Americans, Mr. Dewey said, adding that the rub comes in that today's taxes "also go to pay for the waste and extravagance of the sprawling buheaucracy built up by the New Deal."

Premising his analysis upon the large Federal revenue that will be necessary to fund a $300,000,000,000 postwar national debt, Mr. Dewey said that first aim must be to increase national income by putting to work all of the country's productive resources—industry, labor and agriculture.

Included in his taxpayer picture picture were the "11,000,000 of our best men and women" returning from the war fronts "eager for jobs or business opportunity," in an envisioning of their difficulties under an administration that made contingent upon going into business that you be "accountant, statistician, lawyer and tax expert all at once," and if you were very successful, would exact $80 out of every $100 you earned.

Observing that election time brings New Deal tax reform talk, Mr. Dewey commented that "even Vice-President Henry A. Wallace has now made a speech urging relief from 'excessive taxation' and 'excessive Government regulations'" and that the Harry Hopkins of "tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect" slogan is now out for business tax relief.

Red Cross Gives Report On Hurricane Relief

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP) — The Red Cross reported yesterday that it gave emergency care to 13,100 persons as a result of the hurricane that struck 10 Atlantic coastal states Sept. 16 and 17.

The report listed 29 fatalities and 101 persons injured in the disaster. It said 804 homes were destroyed and 8,260 damaged and 718 other buildings destroyed and 2,241 damaged.

G. O. P. Nominee Sees Need for Stable Tax Laws

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4 (AP)—Following is the text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's radio address last night on "taxes:"

This year more than 50,000,000 Americans are paying income taxes. The man who makes as little as $11 a week now pays an income tax.

So taxes today are mighty important to every one of us. They are important because the amount of taxes taken out of your pay envelope decides how much will be left to take home.

Taxes are also important because tax laws can either destroy our job making machinery or can permit it to go to work. And jobs, after the war, will be a first objective of your new national Administration.

In speeches over the radio within the past few weeks, I have made constructive proposals for achieving our great objectives for the years ahead. These are some of the things we must do if we are to be successful both here at home after this war's end in doing our share in bringing a lasting peace to the world.

Attacks New Deal

As we all know, it took a war to get jobs under the present national Administration. The New Deal was in office from 1933 until 1940, when the war finally reduced unemployment. Now, how is it that the New Deal managed to make a three-year depression last nearly 11 years? Why, with all its borrowing and spending, with all its emergencies and unlimited powers, were there still 10,000,000 unemployed in the spring of 1940?

One of the most important reasons was that our present Administration never once established a policy of encouraging people to do business. It never once had a stable policy that allowed people to make plans, to go ahead and carry them out. Our tax laws should be the most stable. They have been the most unstable. Consider just one startling fact. The New Deal changed our tax laws 15 times in 12 years. It actually passed two revenue acts that were out of date before they could even go into effect, because new laws had been passed in the meantime.

How in the world can people plan ahead when they don't know from one month to the next what their taxes are going to be?

Moreover, under this Administration these laws have even been used to discourage high wages. Here is an example. The Lincoln Electric Company is a long established firm which manufactures electrical equipment. It employs 1,300 highly skilled and productive workers who have enjoyed high wages for years. In 1941 those 1,300 employees made an average of $5,400 a year. But a Treasury agent went into that plant and announced: "A man who works with his hands should not be paid as much as $5,000 a year."

"Excessive" Pay

I have here photostatic copies of the Treasury Department notice to the Lincoln company, marking the pay of worker after worker as "excessive."

That is the way the New Deal keeps Americans from getting ahead. That is the way it has been fighting for 12 years against the whole future of our country.

Now, when this war is over, 11,000,000 of our best men and women will be coming home. They will be eager for jobs or an opportunity to start in business for themselves.

Suppose one of these young men wants to set up a little business. He goes to some of his friends who have saved some money and they incorporate. His wife may go with him as secretary-bookkeeper. The first thing she finds out is that she has to be an accountant, a statistician, a lawyer and a tax expert all at once.

But even the experts cannot advise her how to do business under the New Deal, because they can't understand the laws themselves. I have here a dozen examples. Just listen to this little gem for section (32P) of the present tax law. It says that contributions to employees' pension plans "shall not be deductible under sub-section (A) but shall be deductible, if deductible under sub-section (A) without regard to this sub-section, under this sub-section, but only to the following extent. . . ." From here on it gets technical.

High Taxation

But suppose, in spite of everything, our veteran and his wife do succeed in building up their business and in creating some jobs for other people. If they make any profit at all they must hand over to the government $25 out of every $100 the business earns. If they are still more successful, then the Government takes $40 out of every hundred. And if they are really very successful under the present tax laws, the Government takes $80 out of every hundred. . . .

Of course we cherrfully pay high taxes to meet the cost of war. But the taxes we are paying today are not just for the war. They also go to pay for the waste and extravagance of the sprawling bureaucracy built up by the New Deal in these last 12 years.

Even Vice - President Henry Wallace has now made a speech urging relief from "excessive taxation" and "excessive government regulation." And who do you think came out in this morning's papers for tax relief for business. Harry Hopkins, whos slogan has been "tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect."

In other words, the highest New Dealers at last admit that this Administration has created an impossible condition which, urgently needs repair.

Had Their Chances

But they have had plenty of chances. They have had 12 long years of what they now admit is failure. They changed the tax laws 15 times in those 12 years and only made things worse. So they ask for 16 years and promise to do better. Unfortunately, experience shows that they only talk about improving at election time and then forget all about it. That is why it's time for a change.

But this is only part of the story. Not only does the man who makes as little as $11 a week now pay an income tax. But under the New Deal personal income taxes have been raised so that a man with a wife and one child who paid five dollars when the New Deal began, now pays 76 times as much on the same income. In addition, countless hidden sales taxes have been piled onto almost everything we buy or use today. It has reached a point where every time a woman powders her nose there is a tax of 20 per cent on the powder.

One of the first jobs of your new administration which takes office next Jan. 20 will be a revision of our tax laws. We need a whole new point of view. We need an administration which believes in full employment and in opportunity for all. We need a tax policy directed toward achieving and maintaining full employment and a rising standard of living for our people.

To that end I propose the following program to take effect immediately after victory is won:

(1) Revise the personal exemptions so that the man who makes as little as $11 a week no longer has an income tax taken out of his pay envelope.

Goal Is Recovery

Our objective in the peacetime years must be expansion and recovery. We cannot achieve that objective by taxes which eat into the income of those who are already below a decent American standard of living. However necessary these taxes may be in wartime, there can be no excuse for them in peace.

(2) Reduce personal income tax rates. The tax law now takes at least 23 cents out of every taxable dollar after credit for dependents. That cuts the living standard of everyone who lives on a small wage. It would slow up our recovery after the war. We want to speed recovery along.

(3) Change and lower the income tax on incorporated business companies until it no longer acts as a drag upon production and a barrier to jobs. The special wartime taxes which now rise to 95 per cent should end with the war. These taxes, of course, are almost confiscation. If continued after the war, they would encourage waste and inefficiency, discourage low-cost production, and block the expansion which creates job opportunities.

(4) Shorten the present endless list of excise or nuisance taxes. We should eliminate as soon as possible all excise taxes except those on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, gasoline.

Sound Tax Policy

(5) Completely overhaul our existing, confused and complicated tax laws. We must create a basic tax law which can be expected to remain simple and generally stable. It must be one which can be adjusted from time to time by changes in rates, without requiring a complete revision once a year or oftener.

(6) Establish and proclaim a consistent, national tax policy—one directed toward achieving full employment and a rising national income—one that will assure us of a solvent nation and the ultimate reduction of our national debt.

In the years ahead we face a national debt of $300,000,000,000. We face an annual cost of government, including adequate armed forces, far above the level of prewar years. Just to meet the interest of this debt and the cost of government we shall need large Federal revenues. But it is stupid to suppose that we can support our Government by levying heavy taxes upon a dwindling national income.

Our first aim must be to increase our national income by putting to work all of the productive resources of our country—industry, labor, and agriculture. It is far better to have a low tax rate with a national income of $150,000,000,000, rather than a high tax rate with a national income of $76,000,000,000 as we had under the New Deal at its peacetime best. What we want is a thriving, progressive country with jobs for all. We want our tax laws to be stable and understandable, so they will no longer be a road block in the way of progress. We want them to be levied sensibly, with understanding for the human needs of our people.

That kind of tax policy we are going to have. We are going to have the kind of tax laws under which America may once more live and grow. We will have a government which wants to see every American get ahead.

Roosevelt Calls on Congress To Remember War Workers

Continued from Page 1

dealing with the much-disputed reconversion measure, which brought a deadlock between House and Senate, Mr. Roosevelt said it had three weaknesses:

It fails to provide "transportation for war workers from the place of their employment to their bona fide residence."

It fails to provide "appropriate unemployment compensation to Federal workers" (estimated in some quarters as 3,000,000), such as arsenal and shipyard employees.

It "fails to prescribe minimum standards to govern the amount and duration of unemployment benefits which should be paid by the states."

Mr. Roosevelt added:

"We have rightly committed ourselves to a fair and generous treatment of our G. I. men and women. We have rightly committed ourselves to a prompt and generous policy of contract settlement to aid industry to return to peacetime work. We have rightly committed ourselves to support farm prices at a fair level during the period of reconversion. We should be no less fair in our treatment of our war workers.

"I am glad to know that the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee has announced that his Committee will give consideration to further amendments of the Social Security Act after recess and I hope that the deficiencies which I have pointed out in the bill before me will be promptly rectified."

Clayton to End Work In Property Disposal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP) — War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes today announced the resignation of Dill L. Clayton as Surplus Property Administrator. It came a day after President Roosevelt signed legislation setting up a board to supervise disposal of an estimated $100,000,000,000 worth of goods, legislation Mr. Clayton previously had branded unworkable.

The Texan said he would step out of office the day a majority of the new board is sworn in. He added, however, he wuold remain in an "unofficial capacity" for a "reasonable time".

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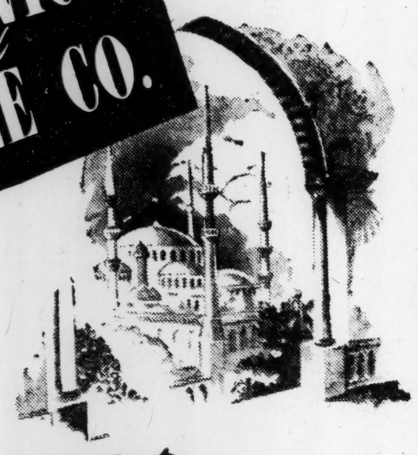

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Noted Texans Split Over New Deal

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—A few well-placed political leaders—on the anti-Roosevelt side, of course—insist that the New Deal revolt in Texas can't fail. But if it does, it won't be because of a lack of devoted leadership.

Connected with this upheaval are names long well-known in Texas politics, some widely known outside the State. They are experienced, able men, and apparently are well financed.

That they are politically skillful is attested by the fact that, while most unprejudiced indications point to a predominant pro-Roosevelt sentiment among the rank and file, particularly laborers and farmers, these anti-Roosevelt leaders were able to muster a majority vote at the Democratic Party's May convention. Only by some hard work were the pro-Rooseveltians enabled to regain control, by a bare majority, in September, when they took steps to reverse the May convention position and put up a slate of electors pledged to the party nominee. While the "antis" have now filed a complete list opposed to President Roosevelt, it is under a new party designation, the "Texas Regulars," and those loyal to the New Deal will ride under the regular Democratic label.

Lines Obscure

Of course, being opposed to the New Deal does not mean being active in the revolt. But it often is impossible to draw the line between active participation and effective but superficially tacit support.

Gov. Coke Stevenson, for example, admittedly is a conservative. So far in the fight here he has kept from public association with the revolt leaders, but there isn't a political observer in Texas who will deny that he is on the anti-Roosevelt side.

To illustrate: The anti-Rooseveltians were from the start willing—almost anxious—for a "compromise" whereby both lists of electors, one pledged to Roosevelt, the other pledged to some other Democrat, would appear together on the ballot under the regular Democratic label. Governor Stevenson urged this measure at the September convention as a fair compromise by which all Democratic voters would get an opportunity to express their choice.

Split Would Aid G. O. P.

They knew, however, that this would not hurt them, but would be more likely to help them, by causing confusion and offering the possibility of splitting the Texas electoral vote, thus taking votes away from Mr. Roosevelt, which is, after all, the purpose of those opposed to the New Deal.

Stories suggesting that the President, during his recent conference in Washington with Governor Stevenson, himself proposed this plan are discounted here by those who point out that the President must have known the dangers of this procedure.

Sidney Latham, Texas Secretary of State, appointee of Governor Stevenson, while publicly remaining aloof from the partisan tussle, similarly is a conservative, and has interpreted his administrative functions in such a way as to bring down charges from the "pros" that he has acted to thwart their aims.

Garner in Background

John Nance Garner, a name that once filled the nation's headlines, former Vice-President, dumped by the New Deal in 1940, still keeps his finger in, but in spite of some visits last year by anti-fourth-termer James A. Farley, is declared by close observers here to "cut little ice" in the present fight.

Texans do not agree about the place occupied by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and owner of huge properties in Houston. This much is agreed: By nature and by political and business background he is a conservative. It is held significant by those who claim that he is secretly hopeful of the defeat of his "boss" in Washington that his recent signed editorial in his paper, the Houston Chronicle, advising the Party in Texas to get together and give everyone a chance to express his views, came too late and was hardly strong enough or aimed in the right direction to do the "pros" much good.

George Butler, prominent in the anti-New Deal move, is a nephew of Mr. Jones. Like so many in this group, he is a successful lawyer, with important connections in Texas business circles.

Oil Man Leads Revolt

Bellwether of the anti-Roosevelt fight, though, is E. B. Germany, wealthy oil man of Dallas. The revolt, in its recent organized and most effective phase, has been closely linked to his name. It was Mr. Germany, it is believed, who first saw the intriguing possibilities of using to advantage the failure of any law to require a presidential elector to cast his ballot in the Electoral College for the candidate of the party under whose label he appears on the general election ballot.

But what about Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, former Governor, famed for his hill-billy-band method of campaigning, and famed, too, for his ardent opposition to everything in and about the New Deal? Senator O'Daniel is, or soon will be, under investigation by the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee. Many Texans on both sides, it is believed, will be interested in what this committee, headed by Senator Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, may find, for while everyone knows where he stands about the New Deal, and while rumors link him with all sorts of plots, it is not easy to see just where he fits today into this fight here at home.

At one time he was supposed to have been linked with Mr. Germany in a plan to put up a national ticket, with himself in second place and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia in first place. Senator Byrd's name still is strongly heard in all third-party or anti-Roosevelt talk, but not Governor O'Daniel's, and Mr. Germany insists he now has nothing to do with the Senator.

Senator O'Daniel is a phenomenon, many say, as much as Huey Long. He was elected Governor, and then Senator, with the support of two opposing factions, on the one hand the farmers, the country people who, in spite of some difference of opinion among the relatively few cattle men, are strongly pro-Roosevelt, and on the other, city business interests. Some hold that he is not so much a leader, as an agent. He still may be heard from in this fight, whether the Senate committee discovers anything interesting or not.

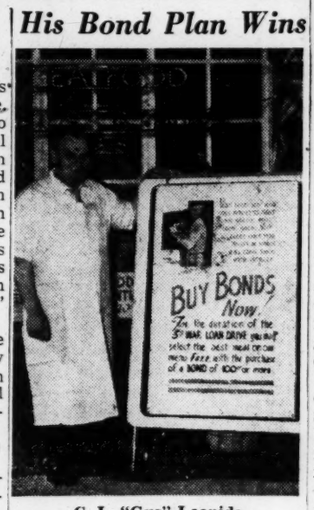
Allred Backs Roosevelt

There are strong and prominent men on the "pro" side, of course, including former Gov. James V. Allred, and the Administration is known to be leaving no stone unturned to protect those 23 Texas electoral votes.

Meanwhile, of course, there is still a Republican Party in Texas. In other years, it has attracted only a few thousand votes. Right now, it has perked up some, in hopes of profiting by the feud among the Democrats. While it would seem to the advantage of the party—insofar as getting its national candidate elected is concerned—to side with the anti-Roosevelt group in such a way as to help it along in its desire to withhold strength from the New Deal, that works both ways. The Republicans say the anti-Rooseveltians ought to come over and vote with them. The anti-Rooseveltians tell the Republicans they can't win in Texas, so why not vote with them, inasumch as eventually it would accomplish the desired end nationally.

The Republican leadership, however, declares that it prefers to have the lines drawn strictly on a party basis and is advising all Republicans to vote Republican. This advice is echoed by Charles D. Turner of Dallas, former Democrat, and now Republican candidate for Congress against Hatton W. Sumners.

His Bond Plan Wins



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Free Meals With War Bonds Runs Receipts Into Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 25—Constantine L. Leonida, proprietor of a restaurant here, is perhaps the nation's most successful War Bond salesman. During the last two campaigns this Greek-American patriot sold more than $2,000,000 worth of War Loan securities. His method is to give a free meal, regardless of price, for every purchase of a $100 bond.

"I just can't seem to get bonds off my mind," he declares. "Uncle Sam needs the money to back our boys, and if I can help while frying fish, it seems I should keep at it."

He has put slogans at the top and bottom of the Hollywood Grill menus, and if anyone wants a bond, he will leave his work in the kitchen to take the application. He has himself bought $2,000 in bonds.

A native of Greece, Mr. Leonida came to the United States at the age of twelve. The name Constantine was too long for his buddies to say, and he was soon called Gus. He is proud of his American citizenship and of his son now serving with the United States Air Corps in Britain.

"All the money in the world wouldn't buy that boy of mine, he declares. "So you see a War Bond is a pretty cheap price to pay to see him again, isn't it?"

When the Fifth War Loan campaign opened, Gus set for himself a million dollar goal. Sirens and whistles of the civilian defense warning system were turned loose for one minute when he made the sale that put him over the quota. The bond drive has never closed, as far as he is concerned, and he still puts out free meals when he can push over a good bond sale. His chief assistant is Mrs. Leonida.

He never lacks for volunteer help when they turn the Hollywood Grill receipts to the Red Cross. Gross receipts for one day last February amounted to $905. Red Cross canteen women acted as waitresses and helpers, while kitchen volunteers included the sheriff, undersheriff, judge of the district court, and other prominent citizens.

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All gifts to those in service outside of this country have to be mailed before October 15th. No package will be accepted by the Post Office after October 15th.
The Post Office Department desires that all Christmas packages and mail be sent early. Packages should be securely wrapped, plainly addressed, have the address of the sender on the package and zone numbers should be used. The Post Office Department has a manpower shortage and if everyone is to receive his or her Christmas gifts on time the mailing must be done early.
Delivery restrictions made necessary in order to conserve gasoline and tires are still in effect. If purchases that need to be delivered are all to reach their destination in time—it will be necessary for customers to stagger their purchases over a longer period of time. Of course, we know our customers will continue to help by carrying all packages possible.
With so many men and women in service, so many others serving their country by being engaged in defense work, there are not sufficient persons available if a store is to serve all its customers for the normal Christmas business. Shopping must be distributed over a longer period of time. Therefore it is important to start Christmas shopping now. In addition to extending the Christmas shopping period, it will help greatly if shopping is distributed from store opening until store closing.
Every department in John Wanamaker is ready now with a vast number of things from which to make your Christmas gift selections, our Christmas Card Shop, our Service Gift Shop, our monogramming service for personalized gifts. Many customers have already started Christmas shopping. Our low prices are in effect now as they are every day in the year. It is too early for Christmas decorations, and the little tots won't be able to whisper into Santa's ear until much later, although there are many toys to delight them.
Last year your co-operation was splendid. Our customers are so understanding we know they will again start their Christmas shopping early. Thank you.
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C.I.O. Units Ask Women To Vote for Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the Congress of Industrial Organizations appealed to American women Oct. 2 to vote for President Roosevelt and a Congress that will support him.

"Help us to prevent a return to doles and breadlines," said the statement which the Congress announced was unanimously adopted by its Executive Board.

"Support our Commander in Chief who stands for co-operation between the United Nations to win a speedy victory and build an enduring peace," it continued. . . . Support our President who calls for using the full capacity of our American plantn to give Americans a more abundant life and assure jobs and security for all of us."

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The Home Forum

A Law of Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Peter was in prison, guarded by two soldiers and bound with chains, this angel message came to him: "Arise up quickly . . . Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me" (Acts 12:7, 8). Peter did not stop to examine the authenticity of the command, to ponder its feasibility, or to temporize with his adversaries. He acted promptly upon the spiritual intuition, passed unmolested to the entrance gate, which opened of its own accord, and found himself on the city street—free.

Christian Science has brought to men an infallible means of so uniting their thoughts with God as the ever-present Mind and as the source of infinite good that they can assert their freedom from the imprisoning beliefs of the carnal mind. It is the Comforter promised by Christ Jesus, which heals sickness and sin and brings safety and security even amid the hazards of a war-torn world. As we rise in spiritual protest against all fear, discord, and limitation, seeing in each unfolding experience a mandate for spiritual growth, we shall attain harmonious government in human affairs.

* * *

A Christian Scientist gave the following testimony of the practical value of adhering to the truth. She was planning to build a house, and since she had no previous experience in such an undertaking, she resolved to make the process an opportunity to demonstrate the present power of Mind. The usual suggestions about building presented themselves, such as that the house would not be finished on time, and would cost more than planned. One by one the suggestions were repudiated and replaced with spiritual truths about God's goodness and His wisdom and availability in every circumstance. None of the threatened mishaps occurred, and the experience proved to be a happy and successful one.

Whether it be connected with building a house, framing a peace treaty, writing a book, or going about the daily task, when material sense projects its counterfeit picture of a situation, we need not accept it. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 233): "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

Any enterprise that is righteous is sustained by the power of God. It is our divine right to use our best gifts, to realize widening opportunities, and to prove on every occasion that, as the Bible asserts (I John 3:2), "Now are we the sons of God."

Perhaps we are alert in meeting erroneous suggestions obviously connected with our personal affairs, but may not take into account the general world beliefs that urge themselves upon our attention through the radio, the press, and in conversation with our associates. Once an evil is admitted to be an actuality anywhere, we are opening the door of our individual experience to it.

* * *

Although accustomed to enjoying harmonious relationships with other people, I found myself at one time in a turmoil of resentment against two neighbors. Upon analyzing the situation in the light of Truth, I saw clearly that I had not been alert in recognizing the impersonal and seemingly ubiquitous nature of world antagonisms and hatreds. Ruthlessness, whether it comes to thought as a distant nation or as a neighboring tenant, should be instantly dissociated from our concept of man.

We are never called upon to love an unlovely mortal, but to know that there is in truth no such man here or anywhere, because God's perfection is everywhere. I made a faithful effort to realize that I lived in the atmosphere of intelligence, humility, and love; that man's rights are inviolable, untouched by the prejudices of personal sense, and that this truth was capable of restoring harmony in any experience. Reasoning along these lines, I regained my peace of mind and the situation was resolved in a manner that benefited all concerned.

But, someone may say, Even after honest self-examination I am sure that I have been faithful in relying on Truth, and yet this discordant condition persists. In such a case, it is necessary to continue in well-doing, thereby doing better. Every right thought is progress, and the moment of deliverance is sometimes nearer than is indicated by outward circumstances.

He who would emerge into a higher understanding of man's real status will begin each day with grateful recognition of his complete dependence upon God's power and his immunity from evil's attempts to threaten or beguile him into submission. Having put on the armor of right thinking, he will use it, applying what he knows of God and His creation throughout the day's experiences. Thousands can testify to the practical results of this alertness, evidenced in better health, happier homes, more satisfying careers. A familiar hymn declares (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 269):

The open fount is free to all,
God's promises are kept.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

Proof of this immensely important fact appears in the similar results which students of Christian Science are today accomplishing for themselves and others all around the world.

The complete explanation of Christian Science and its method of healing and liberation, which are for all to understand and use, is given in

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A VIEW OF EL CASTILLO AT CHICHEN ITZA IN YUCATAN

CHICHEN ITZA is one of the great sites of Yucatan, lying in the area of the Mayan civilization. Culture among aboriginal Americans of Central America reached its height among the Mayans. Their beliefs were related to their pursuits and needs as an agricultural people. Their imposing buildings were temples and palaces, the latter probably housing priests and princes.

This is a view of the Temple of Kukulcan, sometimes known as El Castillo. Kukulcan is the Mayan counterpart of the Mexican wind-god, Quetzalcoatl, the Great Feathered Serpent. El Castillo was built to look upon the lane which leads to the Sacred Well. The Temple itself is erected upon an imposing pyramidal substructure which rises on a series of nine coffered terraces. We may see here how the terraces provide a background for wide steep stairways that incline sharply, and have very narrow treads. It is notable that the stairways are some two feet broader at the top than the bottom.

Investigation of the interior discloses that El Castillo was erected upon a smaller temple from inside of which an interesting jaguar throne was brought to light. The base of the temple was made solidly of concrete faced with stone. The construction represented a gigantic effort, lacking all the facilities of modern techniques and transport.

The view of El Castillo is perceived here from the Temple of the Warriors, erected in the last architectural epoch of Chichen Itza. The semi-reclining figure in the foreground is a sculpture known as Chacmool, or Red Tiger. Figures of the kind have been found rather commonly in Yucatan and they may have served as altars some eight or nine centuries ago. Ornaments on the head and chest are shaped like birds and serpents.

There is a great difference between medieval American architecture and that of the European Middle Ages, and how much more familiar to us is the latter.

DOROTHY ADLOW

UNA LEY DE PROGRESO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO Pedro estaba en la prisión, guardado por dos soldados y atado con cadenas, vino a él este mensaje angelical: "Levántate presto. . . . Envuélvete en tu capa, y sígueme" (Hechos 12:7, 8). Pedro no se detuvo para examinar la autenticidad del mandato, reflexionar sobre su posibilidad o contemporizar con sus adversarios. Procedió con prontitud basándose en la intuición espiritual, pasó sin ser molestado por la puerta de entrada, la cual se abrió por sí misma y se encontró en la calle de la ciudad—libre.

La Ciencia Cristiana ha traído a los hombres un medio infalible por el cual, uniendo sus pensamientos con Dios como la Mente siempre presente y como la fuente del bien infinito, pueden declararse libres de las avasalladoras creencias de la mente carnal. Este es el Consolador prometido por Cristo Jesús que cura la enfermedad y el pecado y trae protección y seguridad aun en medio de los peligros de un mundo destrozado por la guerra. Cuando elevemos nuestra protesta espiritual contra todo temor, confusión y limitación, viendo en cada experiencia que se va presentando un mandato para el crecimiento espiritual, llegaremos a obtener un gobierno armonioso en los asuntos humanos.

* * *

Una Científica Cristiana dió el siguiente testimonio del valor práctico que tiene el adherirse a la verdad. Había hecho planes para edificar una casa y como no había tenido antes experiencia alguna en tales empresas, resolvió convertir la operación en una oportunidad para demostrar el poder actual de la Mente. Se presentaron las acostumbradas sugestiones acerca de la edificación, tales como que la casa no se terminaría a tiempo y que costaría más de lo que se pensaba. Repudió estas sugestiones una a una y las reemplazó con verdades espirituales acerca de la bondad de Dios, Su sabiduría y disponibilidad bajo cualquier circunstancia. No ocurrió ninguno de esos contratiempos y la experiencia resultó feliz y provechosa.

Ya sea en relación con la edificación de una casa, o al dar forma a un tratado de paz o escribir un libro, o al desempeñar las tareas cotidianas, cuando los sentidos materiales presentan un falso cuadro de la situación, no necesitamos aceptarlo. Mary Baker Eddy dice en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 233: "Cada día exige de nosotros más altas pruebas más bien que profesiones del poder cristiano. Estas pruebas consisten solamente en la destrucción del pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte por el poder del Espíritu como Jesús les destruyó. Este es un elemento de progreso, y el progreso es la ley de Dios, la cual exige de nosotros solamente lo que podemos con certeza cumplir."

Cualquiera empresa que es justa es sostenida por el poder de Dios. Es nuestro derecho divino el usar nuestros mejores dotes, el llevar a cabo oportunidades más amplias y probar en cada ocasión que, como asegura la Biblia (I Juan 3:2): "Ahora somos hijos de Dios".

Quizás estemos alerta para hacer frente a las sugestiones erróneas que claramente se relacionan con nuestros asuntos personales, pero pasamos por alto las creencias generales del mundo que tratan de imponerse sobre nosotros por medio del radio, la prensa y en conversación con nuestros compañeros. Una vez que el mal se admite como una realidad en cualquier parte, le abrimos la puerta de nuestra experiencia individual.

* * *

Aunque acostumbrado a disfrutar de relaciones armoniosas con otras personas, una vez me vi envuelto en una tempestad de resentimiento contra dos vecinos. Al analizar la situación a la luz de la Verdad vi claramente que no había yo estado alerta en reconocer la naturaleza de antagonismos y odios impersonales que parecen existir en todas partes del mundo. La crueldad ya sea que parezca venir de una nación distante o de un vecino cercano debe ser instantáneamente separada de nuestro concepto del hombre.

No se nos pide que amemos a un mortal que no sea amable, sino que sepamos que en verdad no hay tal hombre ni aquí ni en ninguna parte, porque la perfección de Dios está en todas partes. Hice un esfuerzo sincero por darme cuenta de que vivía en la atmósfera de la inteligencia, la humildad y el amor; que los derechos del hombre son inviolables, que no pueden ser alcanzados por los prejuicios del sentimiento personal y que esta verdad es capaz de restituir la armonía en cualquier experiencia. Razonando de acuerdo con estos conceptos, recuperé la paz de mi mente y la situación se resolvió de una manera que benefició a todos los que en ella estaban envueltos.

Pero alguien puede decir: Aun después de un examen propio y sincero estoy seguro que he sido fiel en mi confianza en la Verdad, y sin embargo, esta condición discordante persiste. En tal caso, es necesario continuar en el bienhacer y de ese modo obrar mejor. Todo pensamiento correcto es progreso y el momento de la liberación está más cerca de lo que las circunstancias externas indican.

Quien quiera surgir a un entendimiento más alto del estado real del hombre, principiará cada día con un reconocimiento agradecido de su completa dependencia en el poder de Dios y su inmunidad a los intentos del mal de amenazarlo o inducirlo a la sumisión. Habiéndose puesto la armadura del pensamiento correcto, la usará, aplicando lo que sabe de Dios y Su creación durante todas las experiencias del día. Miles de personas pueden testificar de los resultados prácticos de esta vigilancia, demostrada en mejor salud, hogares más felices y carreras más satisfactorias. Un himno muy familiar dice (Himnario de la Ciencia Cristiana, No. 269):

"La abierta fuente libre está,
Su oferta se cumplirá."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

He Had a Hand in "Hamlet"

HAD IT NOT BEEN for the "Cheapest Book Store in the City," I should never have heard of John Taylor. The city, by the way, is Philadelphia, and the book store is John B. Berry's, at No. 88½, North Second Street, below Race. Now, here I should like to preserve the thoughtful reader from falling into a very natural misapprehension. From the somewhat airy and familiar manner in which I refer to Philadelphia, she—the gallantry of the pronoun will, I hope, be appreciated—might suppose that the streets and theaters of that city are as well-known to me as those of Shaftesbury Avenue or the Strand. But that is not so. I have never been to Philadelphia. It is possible I shall never go there, for the Atlantic is wide and London is far too interesting a place to think of leaving in any immediately foreseeable future.

* * *

John Taylor's "Records of My Life," published in New York in 1833, which lies before me on my desk, undoubtedly once was to be found at Mr. Berry's store, because there is a note to that effect in the top right-hand corner of the inside cover. But the place I bought it in was the Charing Cross Road, one dreary afternoon when the "doodlebugs" were whistling among the chimney-pots with more than ordinary zeal.

It was the first time I ever heard of John Taylor. Yet he is a man who has influenced every performance of "Hamlet" I have seen. When Horatio questions Hamlet about the speed of his mother's wedding after his father's funeral, he replies:

"Thrift, thrift, Horatio: the funeral baked meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables."

Now before the time of Taylor, who was not an actor, but a journalist, players used to speak these lines in a tone of anger. The modern Hamlet talks rather in ironical praise. This is due entirely to Taylor, who, with the aid of a Polyglot Dictionary, convinced John Kemble that the word "thrift," in all its derivations, is employed only as a term of commendation. In thus altering the custom of the stage, Taylor was more successful than his friend, John Henderson, who had the advantage for this purpose of being himself an actor. A somewhat mean man, who sacrificed the lady of his choice in order to marry "a maiden in Wiltshire" who was possessed of £5,000, Henderson, perhaps naturally, took a deep interest in Shylock. Most Shylocks speak the line

"Signior Antonio, many a time and oft,
On the Rialto you have rated me"

as though "many a time and oft" were to be taken in a single breath. But Henderson pointed it

"Signior Antonio, many a time, and oft
On the Rialto,"

which, of course, gives an entirely different sense. But his reading of the passage has not been generally adopted, at least so far as I am aware.

* * *

Taylor did not allow his success with Kemble to lead him into becoming an emendator of Shakespearean performances on a large scale. I am sure the reason for this cannot be that he lacked confidence in his qualifications for such a job, because he does not hesitate to speak of the most illustrious of his contemporaries in terms that show he did not underrate himself in comparison with them. Of Edmund Burke he talked in the most scathing phrases; and he referred to Dr. Johnson as "that literary hippopotamus." His friends, too, employed similarly flippant terms, particularly Bibb, who in early life was an engraver, and made a print of the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, which Taylor somewhat admired. Bibb was commonly known as "Half-crown Bibb," because he is said to have raised £2,000 from his acquaintances in half-crown loans. One day, meeting Taylor in the street, he began to speak contemptuously of Johnson, as a man whose "mind contained nothing but the lumber of learning." Taylor tried to put in a word in the great lexicographer's defence, but Bibb cut him short with this striking remark: "Oh, never mind that old blockhead. Have you such a thing as ninepence about you?"

Which reminds me, that what I should like to know is whether Philadelphia still has such a place as the "Cheapest Book Store in the City," for, after all, 1833 is quite a long time ago.

HAROLD HOBSON

After Frost

The poetry of autumn holds the land:
Along the brook's thin, weed-entangled bed
A rhyme of chicory and turtlehead
Proclaims the season's zenith is at hand.
Now onomatopoeic on the sand
The sea booms high, its August mildness fled;
And every falling leaf, a stress of red,
Remarks the rhythm of the wind's command.

Extol the wild exuberance of May
That, like free verse, enkindles mortal soul,
And gives it hope of immortality.
And yet, note now the beauty of a day
That, with a sonnet's chained and solemn roll,
Repeats life's motif no less faithfully.

BARBARA OVERTON

A Citizen Beyond Doubt

WHAT DOES ONE take along when one emigrates? In 1936 we still had our choice. There was a rumor that rooms over here were very small and wardrobes unnecessary. It takes a curious brand of heroism to surrender one's house furnishings voluntarily. One does not believe that it is possible to live on without one's books. The high transport charges could be paid in marks that would lose their value in any event as soon as one had left the country. There was also perhaps a certain loyalty to the tables and chairs of one's own home; we did not wish to leave them to the Nazis without a struggle. So long as the furniture trailed behind, there was a certain guarantee that one would not be completely at the mercy of the foreign land's barbarism, that the memories frozen into the pieces would not be wholly lost. . . . They were packed into huge wooden crates, called lift vans. For a while these monsters were a frequent sight on the streets of New York, the huge black letters of the German shipping firm painted on their flanks, an impressive by-product of world history. A few months after one's arrival, when one thought he could dare the risk of a home of one's own, one had the crate opened and the past crept out weirdly with its double meaning of familiarity and horror.

Then, when the pieces were set up, trimmed and sawed down a little, a scratch here and there—and the curtains were unfurled, one might just as well have been sitting in Berlin listening to the strains of the Horst Wessel song coming in from the street. Objects have a kind of eternity and tenacity and sadness that never clings to men. . . .

Of course it feels good to have taken along shirts and suits and ties. Their cut may long keep the alien seal on the immigrant, but they relieve him of much worry. It is easy to change one's residence, but not one's appearance and one's everyday clothes. That external transformation can proceed but slowly. When the socks begin to show holes, when the first pair of shoes is bought, the first new hat acquired—these are way-stations in a mysterious metamorphosis that penetrates into every pore of one's being—until at last, after a long period of contemplation and readjustment, one makes up one's mind to buy an American tie. He who can manage to wear an American tie is a citizen beyond doubt.—From "First Papers," by MARTIN GUMPERT. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce. 1941.)

New Light Thrown Upon Opera

IN THE REPUBLIC of Venice, the largest city of Italy in this period, a new light was thrown upon opera. Whereas in Florence and Rome it had been nurtured as a private function of aristocrats, with the public admitted only occasionally, in Venice it became a public institution and took on a more democratic form. Here, in 1637, San Cassiano, the first public opera house at which admission was paid, was opened. It met with such success that the following year a second opera-theater was started, and others soon followed. . . .

The audiences consisted of nobles, merchants, foreign princes and ambassadors who came to the carnival, and the townspeople. The admission of the public resulted in a new form of auditorium, which directly reflects the particular social conditions of the time. It is significant that, in the "free" city, the visiting dignitaries and the rich merchants wished to be sure of maintaining their social distinction. Therefore, the auditorium was divided into tiers, one above the other, and still further separation was provided by the division of the tiers into boxes. Thus the design of the Italian opera-theater assumed a definite form and became a model for all which followed. The boxes were subscribed for by the nobility, as well as by the celebrities to whom operas were often dedicated. The less distinguished citizenry sat in the parterre, paying four lire for admission plus two lire for a comfortable chair.

Musically, the more democratic trend in Venetian opera, which turned it away from the solemnity of ancient drama, had an interesting result: the introduction of popular arias, canzonettas, barcaroles, and similarly well-liked tunes. Many of these arias became extremely popular, were sung as gondolier songs, and became the "hits" of the time.—From "The Opera and Its Future in America," by HERBERT GRAF. (New York, Norton.)

This Was the Centennial

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was a century old.

For two years a vast set of exhibition buildings had been under construction in Fairmount Park and the Schuylkill River. Huge sums of money had been collected to build them; the government had lent its enthusiastic aid; every country on earth had been invited to participate. The Centennial was to be the most amazing, the most magnificent display of progress ever attempted by man. . . .

May 10, 1876; the Philadelphia Centennial was open for business.

In the center of vast Machinery Hall the great bulk of the Corliss engine presided over fourteen acres of bedlam—an ear-splitting confusion of American inventions which overflowed into a hundred smaller buildings throughout the grounds. There was a "blast engine" which nearly reached the roof, a pile driver set off by dynamite, a clock the size of a grand piano. There were thousands of knitting machines, spinning machines, pumping and cutting and grinding and sawing machines. Here a brace of Gatling guns crowded an exhibit of Indian bows and arrows. There George Washington's musty little carriage stood silently beside the latest brougham in its patent varnish; the two entirely surrounded by gas engines, steam rollers, drill presses, and lathes. . . .

Everywhere massive oaken showcases displayed the achievements of a nation just ten years removed from the throes of civil war. Everywhere strange plants and flowers, stranger costumes, and unaccustomed faces sprouted among a chaos of thundering steam hammers and shrieking gears and slapping belts. Everywhere bustles and bonnets, narrow-legged pants and silk hats and canes wove in and out among the mixture of gingerbread architecture and mammoths of glass and steel.

This was the Centennial; this the last word in modern civilization as America had proclaimed it. In its chaotic display of clashing machines, of classic art and callow architecture, ten million people took comfort that summer and went home under the impression that the millennium had come. —Reprinted by permission from "Beloved Scientist: Elihu Thomson," by DAVID O. WOODBURY, copyright 1944 by Whittlesey House, a division of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

You May Know
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Public Ownership of Major Industries Aim of Labor Forces in Britain

Yankee in Argentina Builds Friendly Ties

One-man air mission does more than act as technical adviser—Cavenah has become so popular with Army that he is called 'Gaucho'—Fluency in Spanish adds to colonel's prestige.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Many United States citizens would be surprised to hear that, in these days of strained diplomatic relationships between Washington and Buenos Aires, their country still maintains an air mission with the Argentine Army. They would be still more surprised, probably pleased, to learn that this mission is doing not only a good technical job but making almost a marvelous contribution to deep friendly understanding.

It is much of a one-man mission today—Col. Kenneth A. Cavenah—with only one plane belonging to Uncle Sam, a twin-motored Beechcraft, but this one man and one machine are famous throughout the Argentine Army. Colonel Cavenah is popular. He is known as "Gaucho," the flying Yankee.

What is this mission and who is this flying Yankee that is so popular that he is called "Gaucho"?

Six years ago the Argentine Government asked the United States to send a group of leaders in the field of aviation to work with the officers at El Palomar, the military port alongside the Pacific railway by the Plate River, 20 miles from Buenos Aires. Eight American Army fliers arrived in June, 1938. That was the first mission.

Got Wings at Once

The group that Colonel Cavenah heads is the third mission, though he himself came with the second. He received the honor of "Argentine wings" on arrival, as did all the members of the second mission. Usually this ceremony is performed on the departure of air missions, but the first Americans had done "such a wonderful job"—to quote the Argentine commander—that the ceremony was advanced.

When war came the Army at home wanted as many airmen as possible, but Argentina was not deprived entirely of its mission, and Colonel Cavenah remained, with the assistance of Capt. Samuel J. Easley, meteorologist, and Capt. E. A. MacPherson. There also are two sergeants, one a crew chief and the other a technician.

But it is essentially a one-man mission, for Colonel Cavenah's personality dominates the port while his wife has a charming influence on its social life and the promotion of American-Argentine family intercourse, almost nonexistent in the business community.

The unusual name, Cavenah, is of French origin, but the family has been in America for many generations. When the Yankee colonel rides the Argentine pampas, as he often does in full gaucho regalia, he is doing what he was brought up to do in Colorado. Between childhood days in the town of Trinidad, near the New Mexican border, and college days in Salt Lake City, Kenneth Cavenah worked as a cowboy all over Wyoming and Utah.

Fluent in Spanish

Argentine officers have found a common meeting ground with their American colleague in his love for horses. They appreciate a foreigner who can talk to them about riding, cattle and life on the plains. They show their appreciation over and over again. In the Colonel's study there is a special edition of the Argentine classic of old pampa life, "Martin Fierro," specially-woven blankets from the Salta foothills, several ponchos of vicuña ornamented belts, a pair of elaborately-designed spurs, bombillas and bombachas. Every one is a gift from an Argentine friend.

Language is a barrier not every foreigner succeeds in breaking down as well as Colonel Cavenah. Three years ago he knew no Spanish. Now, when he sits at his desk with a major of the pursuit regiment, his banter is as fast and as quick-tongued as the major's. He gestures with so much Latin enthusiasm that the model flying fortress quivers on the desk. He lectures in Spanish.

The mission has added work just now because the Argentine Air Force is undergoing complete reorganization. Another reason for increased activity is the war itself. Although the mission officers consider themselves to be working in a purely advisory capacity, they must keep pace with the latest developments, which come fast under combat conditions.

United States Signal Corps instruction films arrive constantly. These are shown in the morning hours, in the afternoons there are often demonstrations with the plastic models. The latest instruments in aeronautical science are always supplied from the United States.

However, Colonel Cavenah's greatest interest, shared with the Argentine officers, is in "celestial navigation." He takes them up in Uncle Sam's Beechcraft, with its four seats, to study the heavens. Above the four seats, each equipped with a parachute and a bright yellow "Mae West," are the latest equipment of American aeronautics. From the pilot's seat, almost as complex as the pattern of stars he talks about, Colonel Cavenah teaches the airmen of Argentine how to find their way in the sky without the help of radio mechanism. He is the first to teach this subject in Argentina.

Wife Popular Hostess

Down below at the base Mrs. Cavenah has a real talent for entertaining. She has introduced the chief of the Argentine Air Corps, his entire staff, and all their wives and children, to American domestic modes, just as the Cavenahs and their friends have taken up Argentine ways. It is a common sight, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, at the Cavenah's house in riverside San Isidro, to find the house full of officers and their wives helping themselves to hot waffles, maple syrup and a hot drink.

Argentine men in the services, with their wives, who thought entertaining meant professional catering in an expensive hotel, or rare formal dinners at home, are learning a new and delightful way of doing things. In summer there are evening parties at home, when the colonel and Argentine officers produce their guitars, singing the gaucho songs of the pampa or those of the cowboys of the northern prairies the colonel has taught them.

The United States has been fortunate in its representatives on the air missions to Argentina. The first was "Tio Jose"—then Colonel, now Maj. Gen. John Cannon, commanding the United States 12th Air Force. The second was captain, now Brig. Gen. E. R. Quesada, with the invasion forces. But there is and probably will have been only one "Gaucho Yankee," the idol of Argentine aviators and third head of the American mission. When the Minister of War inspected the airbase at Palomar there was a hand shake for all the officers but when he came to Colonel Cavenah he embraced him.

On the Road to the Nijmegen Bridge

Typical Scene During the Heavy Fighting in Holland

In the background is the famous span of the Nijmegen bridge across the Waal River, which the Germans failed to destroy. Columns of British transport trucks are seen proceeding toward the bridge in the distance. In the foreground is a battered German vehicle, a relic of the fighting that a short time before had taken place along this highway, pivotal point in the German defense.

Control of Whole Economy Outlined in Unions Scheme

Immediate transfer urged for rails and coal mines—Convention starting signal for workers' political campaign—Prepare for active postwar elections—Specific proposals for handling plan discussed.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 4—The immediate transfer of Britain's railroads and coal mines to public ownership is the first priority in a master plan published here today by the Trades Union Congress, most powerful section of the British labor movement.

Plans for bringing many other industries, as well as railways and coal, under public control will be advocated and debated at the annual Trades Union Congress opening at Blackpool Oct. 16.

It is expected to prove one of the most important labor conferences ever held in Britain. It was postponed from the summer of this year on account of the second-front opening. Since then the main body of the labor movement has become increasingly restive under the restraining influence of a wartime political truce, together with the restraining influence of labor's chief political leaders who are members of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Coalition Government.

Take Up Party Lines

But the rank and file of labor have finally refused to be kept inarticulate. Leaders have been forced into an open statement that labor will fight the next general election on party lines.

The forthcoming Trades Union Congress will be the signal for the first major opening of the flood gates of political campaigning in readiness for the earliest possible general election after the European war ends.

Today's T. U. C. report on the reorganization of industry marks a big attempt on the part of the labor movement to pass from vague generalization in favor of nationalization of industry to more specific proposals on which industries should be publicly controlled.

The T. U. C. plan provides for public control of the whole economic life, with nationalization of key industries such as coal, coal gas and electricity, transport of all kinds, including coastal shipping and internal airways; iron and steel, with cotton marked down for eventual nationalization

Industries Listed

Industries which should be publicly controlled by means of industrial boards, include banking, chemicals, cement, soap, and margarine, nonferrous metals, rubber, grain milling, electrical engineering, automobiles, aircraft, shipbuilding, furniture and domestic utensils.

The idea that public control of these industries would necessarily mean administration by a Government department is criticized in the T. U. C. report. What is required, it is pointed out, is the appointment of public managements divorced from political influence. A Government minister would be responsible to Parliament for different groups of industries, but actual control would, it is claimed, be in the hands of men and women chosen for their ability.

In many cases industrial boards would be equally represented by corporations and workers with impartial chairmen.

Consumers councils are also advocated to watch prices and quality of goods.

The best method of compensation to owners of industry is considered to be the basing of compensation on the earning capacity of industry. Government bonds would be issued for the amount acquired, but bonds would have no relation to particular industries.

Ownership Program

Another method of public control of industry suggested by T. U. C. is that the State should purchase key sections of an industry. An example was given in the boot and shoe industry in which it is stated that virtual control has been achieved by a firm called British United Shoe Machinery, Ltd. "By exploitation of patents and by means of a contract of hiring which precludes manufacturing firms from installing machines other than its own without permission," states the report, "the company has obtained a dominant position in industry, although it does not produce a single pair of boots or shoes."

But while this month's Trades Union Congress is the signal for labor's political campaigning, it will also stimulate new efforts, by numerous political forces in this country, determined to curb state interference with individual initiative and thereby, they believe, spare this nation the evils of growing bureaucracy.

Plan Proposes Huge Postwar Flier Reserve

MACON, Ga., Oct. 4 (AP)—A plan for postwar training of 100,000 youths a year as potential military pilots was proposed today by J. Wendell Coombs of Washington, President of the Aeronautical Training Society, who suggested that it be made the backbone of a workable voluntary mass training system for a million or more military reservists annually.

To care for the 100,000 pilot trainees, Mr. Coombs said, the Aeronautical Training Society has outlined a co-operative program of civilian and military instruction. He said this was the first announcement of the plan. In brief, it would work like this:

1. A pilot training program in colleges and universities supervised by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and co-ordinated with the air branches of the armed services would give students 35 hours flight instruction.

2. An air school training program directly under the supervision of the Army Air Forces, but operated by civilian management and using civilian instructors, would be activated. Trainees would be drawn from the top brackets of the million-youth training program. They would receive three months intensive fundamental aeronautical education, including 70 hours precision flight training.

Training of Truck Drivers Is Urged as Safety Measure

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—A recommendation that new truck drivers be required to take a two weeks' training course before they are permitted to take the big vehicles out on the highways was laid before the National Safety Congress today.

William C. Merritt of Detroit, in an address prepared for the Congress' Vehicular Section, described a 1943 project in Detroit in which 64 trucking companies co-operated in providing a 96-hour training program for new drivers.

Thereafter, he said, representatives of the companies and insurance firms were "unanimous in their opinion that these training projects should be universally established and continued on a national scale." Reduction of accidents would lower insurance rates sufficiently to "more than maintain these projects," he added.

Competition Cuts Accidents

C. D. Calkins of San Francisco said his trucking company, despite a 253 per cent labor turnover, reduced accident frequency by 15 per cent by organizing drivers into 12 teams competing for safety records and awards.

In another address prepared for the convention and exposition sponsored by the National Safety Council, H. R. Danford of New York listed falls in the home as the cause of nearly 16,000 fatalities a year, and said many more falls occur on level surfaces than on stairs, ladders or porches.

Postwar traffic laws must be simpler and more liberal, the National Safety Congress was told yesterday.

Bruce Smith, acting Director of the Institute of Public Administration, suggested that all uniformed policemen, instead of just the specialized traffic officers, enforce the driving rules, and added:

Laws Must Be Simplified

"The laws and the regulations must be simplified and liberalized if voluntary compliance by the driving public is to be increased."

Mr. Smith submitted, in a prepared address, that "we have cluttered up our highway intersections with prohibitory signs and signals," and have sometimes "restricted operating speeds to such low limits as to threaten the utility of the motorcar as a means of rapid transport."

"In the postwar years both observance and enforcement can be strengthened by unifying the enforcement front and by simplifying and moderating the terms of the motorists' code," he concluded. "The value of the motorcar to society consists of its flexibility and speed. These features will be exploited regardless of anything that police or legislatures may say or do.

"Statutes, ordinances and enforcement policies must all be revised to fit this basic set of facts. Once recognized and accepted, new and more realistic approaches to traffic safety will be opened to us."

Shipbuilders Again Re-elect Green as Chief

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 4 (AP)—John Green of Camden, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers for ten years, was re-elected at a stormy session of the union's national convention at which three locals split their votes yesterday to support Thomas Saul, also of Camden.

John J. Grogan of Hoboken, Democratic State Assemblyman, was elected Vice-President and Private Philip H. Van Gelder of Camden was re-elected Secretary Treasurer.

Those elected to the General Executive Board include Andrew Pettis of Portland, Me.; Walter McManamon of Baltimore, Md., and Charles Hansen of Mobile, Ala.

Addressing the convention earlier, R. J. Thomas, President of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, said Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is "masquerading as a liberal."

"Some of his backers are beginning to complain," and as a result Governor Dewey has "launched attacks on the C. I. O. and its Political Action Committee," he said.

Mr. Thomas predicted that "the returning soldiers will join hands with us in building a greater labor movement."

Labor Unity Urged

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The General Council of the Trades Union Congress said last night that Britain's labor movement had fallen short of the 20-year old goal of "one big union" and called for all possible federation now.

In an interim report prepared for submission to the annual congress meeting at Blackpool Oct. 16, the Council said that "for the future, unions cannot afford to maintain the rate of evolution of the last 20 years."

Plans for amalgamation, federation, and joint working should be developed whenever possible, it said.

6,000,000 Legionnaires After War Predicted by New Commander

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—Edward N. Scheiberling, newly-elected Commander of the American Legion, went to work at his desk at Legion headquarters yesterday for the first time and predicted there would be as many as 6,000,000 Legionnaires within a few years after World War II.

The Commander, at a press conference, announced the Legion has drafted plans for what he termed "the world's largest Christmas party," with approximately 500,000 Christmas gifts to go to disabled and wounded servicemen and women in Government hospitals throughout the nation.

The Commander, an Albany, N. Y., lawyer, said the program would require the co-operation of the 12,065 Legion Posts, the 9,499 units of the auxiliary, other thousands of volunteers and the nation's retail stores.

Gift boxes, to be purchased by individuals under the program, would be forwarded by retail stores to local Legion Posts which, in turn, would present the gifts at Christmas ceremonies in veterans' hospitals.

Surplus gift boxes in any one locality, Mr. Scheiberling said, would be forwarded to the next closest hospitals "so that no service man or woman in a hospital on Christmas day will be without a Yule box."

Mr. Scheiberling also announced the appointment of James J. O'Connor, an Albany, N. Y., insurance man, as his aide.

Judge Limits Penalty In Rent Overcharge

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4 (AP)—Judge George A. Welsh ruled in United States District Court Oct. 2 that a tenant who has been overcharged by his landlord over a period of months can collect the $50 "penalty" prescribed by the OPA only once and not for each time he was overcharged.

It was the first time in this area and the second time in the nation that a federal judge has limited the damages that can be collected by a victim of rent surcharge.

Judge Welsh's ruling was in apparent conflict with a judgment rendered by his colleague, Judge Guy K. Bard, last week, awarding $1,100 to the occupant of a rooming house who had been overcharged $1 a week for 22 weeks.

Judge Welsh's ruling stated that renting is a continuous transaction. "To award the maximum damages for each single successive payment may penalize an innocent inadvertent violator and unconscionably enrich the consumer beyond the obvious intent of the legislators and the purposes of the act," he said.

Czechs Look East for New Day

The World, Briefly ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

Czechoslovakia is a small nation with a large capacity for making friends and influencing people.

It enjoys the complete good will of the Allied world. It is a nation of comparative political calm amid many in political turmoil. Its leaders in exile are popular with their countrymen and well liked abroad.

President Eduard Benes and Vice-Premier Jan Masaryk already have laid far-reaching plans for their country's future. One of the first of these was a 20-year friendship and mutual-aid treaty with the Soviet Union.

Signed on Dec. 12, 1943, in Moscow, it caused a flurry of controversy in the American press. Some termed the treaty a throwback to the narrow regional pacts of the prewar era. Others saw the little country as "sold out" to Communism.

* * *

But many defended the treaty as a practical aid to the maintenance of peace. Mr. Masaryk answered critics: "In negotiating the treaty we have just signed, I did not sell out to Russia. The Czechoslovaks are very bad sellers out. We intend to live our own life in our own way. . . ."

But there is no denying that this turn to the east is more pronounced than in former years. Previously, Czechoslovakia looked mainly westward—to France and Britain for security. But the Czechs are a realistic people, and sufficiently elastic in their thinking to adapt themselves quickly to new circumstances.

The Czechoslovakian Government in exile in London has kept in close touch by two-way radio with affairs at home. That may be one reason postwar restoration plans have been laid with such dispatch. They are notable in their balance and moderation.

Even the most diverse and potentially antagonistic elements are accommodated. The plan makes provision for all major political parties, for politicians abroad, as well as resistance leaders within; for all three principal nationalities—Czechs, Slovaks, and Germans—and for renewal of relations with hostile neighbors.

* * *

Even now, German minorities in Czechoslovakia have a representative in the State Council in London.

Czechoslovakia was one of the first nations to feel the weight of the Nazi boot. It lost Sudetenland at Munich. It later was invaded and dismembered. It felt the full fury of Nazi vengeance at Lidice, the never-to-be-forgotten village that was liquidated in reprisal for the slaying of "Hangman" Heydrich.

But Czechoslovakia looks ahead—not backward. On Oct. 28, it will celebrate the 30th anniversary of its founding as a republic. Russian troops have just crossed the border. Liberation may not be far away. Czechoslovakians may have opportunity soon to test their plan, and to prove whether or not they have "sold out" to Russia and Communism.

Canadian Trade Survey Sees Peace Bringing 75 P. C. Cut

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Officials of the Federal department of trade and commerce have been making a comprehensive survey of Canada's potential position in the field of international trade after the war.

Canada's swollen export trade, which amounted last year to more than $3,000,000,000 and which for the first seven months of this year is more than $2,000,000,000, stands at treble the figure of prewar years.

An indeterminate proportion, roughly estimated at about three quarters of the whole, represents strictly wartime exports. Only 20 to 25 per cent comes into the category of continuing peacetime trade. Normal peacetime channels have been choked by the curtailment of raw materials, labor and plant shortage, lack of shipping, as well as the complete blackout of many markets.

War Demands Temporary

Even if there should be an immediate rebound with the restrictions removed, the whole structure raised on the props of war demands will crumble, and will have to be replaced. This applies to the whole range of munitions of war, in the manufacture of which this country has made such a valuable contribution to the Allied cause.

In addition, there has been a great expansion in the exports of food, nonferrous metals, timber and various other kinds of industrial raw materials, which were exported in peacetime. The increase in the main is due to war's demands, but it would be difficult to say where exactly the line of demarcation could be drawn.

Phases of Financing

In wartime Canada has been called on to supply by the Atlantic convoy route some of the meat formerly shipped to the Smithfield market in London from Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Poland. Canada also has exported Britain timber formerly received from Finland, Sweden and Russia, much of the increase in Canadian exports of food, metals and timber to the United States is directly due to the war.

It has been only through special financial measures that the country has been able to carry its heavy export trade during the war. These have included Mutual Aid, the purchase by Canada of Canadian Government securities held in Britain and of British capital investment in war plants in this country. There also was the funding into a $700,000,000 loan of sterling balances in Canada in 1942.

It is being pointed out that after the conversion of industry to peacetime trade, and the opening up of commercial channels the effectiveness of much of the trade will depend on the ability of purchasing countries to pay, particularly those who have had their resources drained by the war. Plans discussed at Bretton Woods, if carried to fruition, would help to iron out the financial problems of world trade.

In this country the recently enacted export credit measure will assist exporters. It is being explained to those directly interested in foreign trade that the financial problems will be severe until the nations which have been occupied during the war have had their economy restored and are able to take their place in a multilateral system of world trade.

One of the major points that is not overlooekd in the analysis of export trade and its prospects for the future is the change that has come over the character of Canadian industry. The primary industries have been supplemented by secondary industries that have been developed on a scale never approached before. Unless this addition to the country's economic life, when converted to peacetime uses is to be allowed to go by default, provision will have to be made for the export of some of the products to world markets. One of the objects of the export credit legislation is to help to finance this export.

Cardinals Favored in World Series but Amazing Browns Still Pets of the Fans

Dartmouth Indians on Rocky Warpath

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unless Coach Earl Brown of the Dartmouth Indians can pull something out of his football helmet, the Big Green appears headed for a very rocky warpath this season.

The writer was at Hanover last Saturday where he saw Dartmouth and Holy Cross play to a 6-6 tie. Upon what they showed against the Crusaders, the Indians won't even come close to matching their great 1943 record, when they won every game but that 7-6 heartbreaker against Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

The Indians' next two opponents find them meeting Penn in Phillie this Saturday and then taking on Notre Dame in Fenway Park in Boston the following Saturday. In both affairs the Green will be the underdog.

Both Penn and the South Benders opened their schedules last Saturday, the former shellacking Duke 18-7 and the Irish walloping Pittsburgh 58-0. When he heard those two scores last Saturday evening, Coach Brown groaned.

"It looks as though Penn is going to be plenty tough," he said sorrowfully. "And Notre Dame is going to be tougher."

These two games, however, are only the personable Dartmouth coach's immediate problems. Following the meeting with the Irish—and with Brown, Yale, Coast Guard, Cornell, and Columbia on deck in that order—Brownie is due to lose 28 men from his squad due to Navy and Marine transfers.

Attack Was Slow

Dartmouth's attack looked slow against the Purple last week end, but in fairness it must be pointed out that the Indians' three best backs, Scott Miler, Ed Gingrich, and Dick Bennett, were unable to play. These three speedsters made the Green's running attack click to the outside, and once they popped through the line on quick-opening T formation plays, they covered yardage in tremendous chunks. In addition Bennett and Gingrich were the team's two best passers.

Unfortunately none of these boys is expected to be ready for the Penn game. Other doubtful starter are Hal Clayton, big fullback, Roy Morter, regular left end, and Lennie Robinson, who started at left half against Holy Cross.

Bob Hicks, regular center who was out of the lineup last Saturday, is due to return, and Coach Brown will have the rest of his linemen available. His backfield is an unknown quantity and even Brownie says that anyone's guess is as good as his.

Holt at Quarterback

Charlie Holt at quarterback and Herb Fritts at half are the only certain starters. If Clayton cannot play, Harry Bonk may start at fullback, and if Robinson is still sidelined, Tom Kavazanjian may take his place.

Coach Brown said that despite Walter Newman's fumbles in the Holy Cross game, he would probably give the speedy youngster from New York City another chance against Penn. All Newman needs is confidence. He could outrun anybody on Memorial Field last Saturday, and his presence in the Dartmouth backfield would give the Green a threat on sweeps.

Will Be Needed

It was unfortunate that Dartmouth did not have all its men available in its opening game, and even more to be pitied that they will not all be on hand for Penn and Notre Dame. They will be needed.

The Indians are inexperienced. They bogged down several times against Holy Cross when a spurt would have meant a score. They made mistakes of omission and commission. In other words, they looked like a freshman ball club.

The way it looks now, Penn will win handily. And Notre Dame can write its own score.

Team Uncertain As NYU Returns To the Gridiron

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—If football were suddenly to become a hybrid sport with a line-up of only two centers, a guard, and a single back, Coach Jack Weinheimer of New York University's reviving Violets could look with less apprehension toward Saturday's opener with Lafayette.

The contest is the first for NYU since the school gave up football at the close of the 1942 campaign because of a lack of material and gate receipts.

Weinheimer, former NYU player and a coach at his alma mater in some sport since his graduation, took over the head mentor's duties this summer and has been working with 45 candidates this fall. Only one has had previous college experience.

The squad suffered a terrific loss last Friday when Howie Extract, a recent dischargee from the Army and last year a player at Brown, and an excellent passer and runner, was ruled off the roster because of illness.

That left Weinheimer with two good centers, Joe Pecora of Yonkers, and Ray Verolini of Fitchburg, Mass., a top-flight guard in Don Meyers and a good but untried back in Frank Mangiapane.

The remainder of the squad is big and willing enough but lacks experience.

Meyers was formerly a Navy-12 trainee and participated in sports at Wayne, De Pauw and Central Michigan under their war programs. He has been discharged and now is a civilian meteorology engineering student. He weighs 192 pounds and stands 6 feet 1 inch in height.

Mangiapane, a 178-pounder, is 19 and starred on the Violets' basketball court last winter. Both Pecora and Verolini are lightweights, the former packing only 170 pounds and the latter 180.

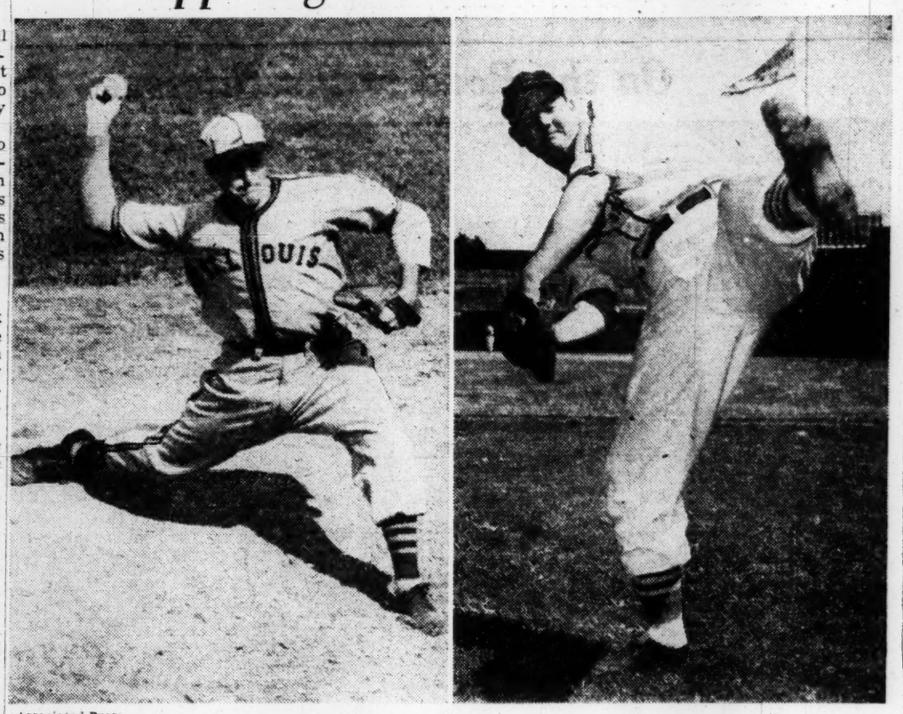
But the remainder of the line-up still is so indefinite that Weinheimer probably won't make up his mind until late Friday.

Hamilton Joins Rams

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Cleveland Rams of the National Football League have announced the acquisition of Ray Hamilton, former University of Arkansas end who played here in 1938.

Hamilton recently received a medical discharge from the Army. To make room for him under the league's 28-player limit, the club announced the transfer of William (Red) Conkright, veteran center, to the coaching staff.

Opposing Hurlers in First Game



Associated Press

Opening the Series for Cards and Browns

Big Mort Cooper, right, 22-game winner in the National League, was Manager Billy Southworth's choice to start on the mound for the Cardinals in the first game of the 1944 all-St. Louis World Series. His opponent was Denny Galehouse, left, winner of nine games, who was Manager Luke Sewell's surprise pitching nomination for the Browns.

Eight Redbirds Are Playing In Series for First Time

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4 (AP)—Weatherman Harry Wahlgren took no chances of making a false prediction on the atmospheric conditions for today's opener. He went on his vacation and left the forecasting job up to his assistant.

* * *

Although this is the third straight series for the Cardinals, eight of the 22 eligible players will be competing in the classic for the first time. They are pitchers Bud Byerly, Ted Wilks, Fred Schmidt, Al Jurisch and Blix Donnely; Outfielder Augie Bergamo, Infielder Emil Verban, and Catcher Bob Keely. Pepper Martin, the old "Wild Horse of the Osage" is tops in series experience. This makes his fourth.

* * *

A Federal Grand Jury in town voted a week's recess yesterday. U. S. District Attorney Harry Blanton explained the jurors wanted to be sure to see the ball games.

* * *

Frankie Crespi, former Redbird second baseman now in the Army, is here for the big affair. Upon his arrival yesterday he learned that his brother, Angelo, is missing in action in Italy.

* * *

Denny Galehouse, the Browns' starting pitcher for the first game, has a lifetime major league record of 81 victories and 88 defeats. His opponent today, Mort Cooper, owns 103 triumphs and 50 defeats. Galehouse broke into the big leagues with Cleveland in the fall of 1935. Cooper came directly to the Cardinals at the end of the 1938 season.

* * *

PFC Pete Reiser, who won the National League batting championship in 1941 while with the Brooklyn Dodgers, watched the Browns work out yesterday without changing his National League prejudice. Reiser is stationed at Fort Riley, Kan. His home is in St. Louis.

Luke Sewell had a hard time getting his ball players back to the club house after yesterday's dress rehearsal workout. "These boys just want to play ball," Sewall said.

* * *

Press Chairman Glen Wallar reports tickets have been issued to over 400 sports writers and newspaper and motion picture photographers who will send reports on this first west-of-the Mississippi Series to all parts of the world. Service papers and magazines have sent staff men from every war theater to tell the story personally to American fighting men.

* * *

A month ago Blake Harper, chief concessionaire at Sportsmans Park, had a real problem on his hands—the prospects of an all-St. Louis series and a shortage of popcorn. The Associated Press reported his plight and Harper had offers from all over the country. He said today he had plenty of corn, plus soft drinks, sandwiches, and peanuts to keep the customers appetites satisfied.

* * *

Luke Sewell won out in the rival managers' housing difficulties. Sewell and Skipper Billy Southworth of the Cards lived in the same apartment during the season. When the Browns were on the road, Southworth moved in, and vice versa. Sewell was in the apartment when the season ended and exercised "squatter's rights." Southworth moved to a hotel.

* * *

When teammates or friends razz Don Gutteridge, Brownie second sacker, about his .245 batting average, he has the perfect answer: "I'll take a .200 batting average in the record books if we win the pennant every year."

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Columbia's Lou Little explains that he adopted the "T" formation this year because he has a light backfield and no good blockers . . . He also maintains that lateral passing never can become an integral part of American football because it seldom is possible to work the ball downfield into the open where laterals do some good . . . Andy Kerr of Colgate, long a staunch upholder of the double-wing system, now is using what he calls a "T-Z" formation, which mixes up several styles . . . All of which is just further evidence to show that grid coaches in these wartime seasons are doing a lot of experimenting and may come up with some fancy new doings for the postwar "boom" times.

* * *

Venezuela will issue a set of air mail stamps commemorating the Venezuelan world's championship baseball games . . . Each stamp will bear a picture of two ball players . . . To make the scene complete, they should show Joe Cambria somewhere in the background waving a Washington contract.

* * *

Instead of winning medals in Europe, Sergeant Red Simmons of Rochester, N. Y., lost 'em there . . . In 1939 and 1940, Red bowled two perfect games and received a ring and gold belt buckle from the American Bowling Congress in recognition of the feat . . . During the campaign in Africa, Red was taken prisoner and when he reached an internment camp a German soldier made off with the ring and buckle . . . Simmons probably is satisfied, however. He escaped from the camp after seven months.

* * *

Paul Walker, Yale's star end, set a college record by compiling a 98.8 average in his Navy V-12 studies . . . The reason the Trans-America Pro Football League passed up Omaha was that Nebraska alumni howled that the pros might take the edge off the university's football. . . . One of pro hockey's big name guys is ready to take over the Baltimore amateur club. Look for an announcement soon. . . . The Browns have invited Pete Gray, the one-armed outfielder they recently bought, to see the World Series "on the club."

* * *

Paul Waner, Waite Hoyt, and Paul Derringer have been added to the USO-camp shows baseball tourists who will entertain service men overseas, replacing Billy Jurges, Don Gutteridge, and Lefty Gomez, who had to drop out. Another addition is Jim (Ripper) Collins, ex-Cardinal who has become terrifically popular as Albany Eastern League manager.

Weird Play Lets Seals Win Series

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (AP)—On one of the weirdest plays of the year, San Francisco defeated Los Angeles last night, 4 to 2, to win the Governor's Cup play-off series among first division teams of the Pacific Coast League, four games to three.

The Seals scored three runs in the seventh after Stan Gray, Los Angeles third baseman, fell down and allowed Pitcher Pancho Comellas' throw on a bunt to go over his head and to the far corner of the field. Even Ben Guintini, who laid down the bunt, crossed the plate on the odd play.

Los Angeles has won the Pacific Coast League championship for the last two years but San Francisco has won the two $10,000 prize play-offs both times.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 3

International League Final Play-Offs
Baltimore 5, Newark 3 (teams are tied at three games apiece).

Pacific Coast League Final Play-Offs
San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 2 (San Francisco wins series, four games to three).

Roger Harding Voted Best Of Grid Linemen

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Roger Harding, 190-pound center for the University of California, was selected today as the outstanding college football lineman of the week in the first Associated Press lineman poll of the grid season.

Harding, a civilian student from Walnut Creek, Calif., playing his second year on the varsity, was the big reason why underrated California upset UCLA, 6-0. In the first period he broke and blocked an attempted punt, scooped up the ball, and raced 20 yards for the only touchdown. In the third period he broke up a UCLA threat by intercepting a pass on his own 26-yard line.

Nick Collias, an 18-year-old freshman Chatterbox guard at Wisconsin, was second choice of linemen whose feats usually are overlooked. Collias, a Chicago lad, twice smashed through to throw Northwestern ball carriers for losses in the fourth period, protecting Wisconsin's slim 7-6 lead.

Noteworthy feats were turned in by Joe Dyer, of Southern Methodist, an end, who blocked two punts in a row against North Texas Aggies, and by John Cooke, Texas Christian tackle, who intercepted a pass and ran 30 yards for a touchdown. It is seldom a tackle intercepts an aerial, let alone score a six-pointer.

Lester Bingaman, huge 255-pound Illinois freshman tackle, did yeoman work against Great Lakes as did John Kerns, Duke 230-pound tackle, against Pennsylvania. Although Duke lost, Kerns stopped every Penn play directed at him and got down the field fast on punts, nailing the receiver in his tracks several times.

Vaughn Mancha, another 230-pounder, Alabama center, did most of his playing in the LSU backfield, drawing this praise from Bernie Moore, LSU coach: "Mancha is the kind of player that makes a championship team." John Tavener, Indiana center who called the plays, was termed the outstanding player against Michigan.

Other players who drew praise:

ENDS — Wayne Helman, Penn; Clyde Lindsey, L. S. U.; Buddy Pike, Tennessee; Phil Tinsley, Georgia Tech; Pat Thrash, South Carolina; Anderson, North Carolina Pre-Flight.

TACKLES—Wendell Ard, Clemson; Buster McClure, Nevada; Rubin Juster, Minnesota; George Savitsky, Penn; Don Whitmore, Navy; George Kochins, Bucknell.

GUARDS — Paul Westlake, Case; Bob Dobelstein, Tennessee; Grant Ellis, Cornell; Felix Trapani, L. S. U.

CENTERS—Grodon Berlin, Washington University; Jack Sachse, Texas; Bob Lossie, Minnesota; Jack Martin, Navy.

Eastern League Shows Increase Of 26 Per Cent

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 4 (AP)—Almost 600,000 cash customers turned out last season to see Eastern Baseball League games.

League President Thomas H. Richardson said he is "gratified" with the showing and added that total attendance, not including fans at post-season play-offs, was 26 per cent better than the 1943 total.

He said, "It's most encouraging. . . . in the face of all the obstacles of wartime baseball and I look upon it as genuine proof that baseball is a distinctive part of the American way of life."

Five clubs boosted attendance while three others showed reductions.

The second place Albany Senators attracted 132,250 persons, compared to 80,210 the previous season, to take top attendance honors.

Pennant-winning Hartford Laurels with 116,265 showed the greatest increase over 1943 when the fan total was 54,854.

Utica boosted its attendance from 50,058 to 86,802; Williamsport from 26,118 to 63,574 and Binghamton from 45,306 to 52,046.

Attendance figures for Scranton, Elmira and Wilkes-Barre all showed decreases over 1943.

Sewell's Cinderella Outfit May Be 'Team of Destiny'

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4—The champion Cardinals of the National League, sporting the balance of a pre-war team, were the favorites among a majority of baseball people today as they plunged into this 1944 World Series with the American League Browns at Sportsman's Park.

But if you walk along the streets of this metropolis or stand around in hotel lobbies with your ears open, you realize that Luke Sewell's Cinderella outfit is still the pets of the fans. They admire the courage and fight the Brownies showed in winning in the stretch and they would like to see them beat their townsmen in this history's first all-St. Louis classic.

Everything considered, the Browns are one of the most amazing clubs baseball has seen. They are a collection of cast-offs and, you might say, misfits, picked up by Don Barnes and Sewell during the past couple of years. Not one of them has ever played in a World Series.

McQuinn From Yankees

Sewell picked up Christman and Laabs from Detroit. Galehouse and Potter, the former Luke's surprise starting pitcher this afternoon, came from the Red Sox. George McQuinn belonged to the Yankees. Gene Moore came from Washington. Don Gutteridge, dropped by the Cardinals, came back to the American League by way of the Pacific Coast League.

Because of the way this club was assembled, not enough credit can be tossed in Sewell's direction. It takes big-league handling to slap together a championship outfit of individuals who were not wanted elsewhere. There was, at various times through the regular season, criticism of Luke's managerial strategy. But it was the corkey Alabaman who had the last laugh.

American Leaguers feel that this may be another team of destiny. In one stretch the Brownies lost 16 out of 23 and blew a seven-game lead to the Tigers. But they bounced back with 18 out of 25, winning 12 of their last 13, including four straight from the tough Yankees.

"Hitless Wonders"

Could it be that these surprising Brownies are going to follow the pattern of the 1906 Chicago White Sox, the Hitless Wonders of an almost forgotten era, who beat the powerful and heavily favored Cubs in a six-game series?

Or are Sewell's hustlers to bring back memories of the 1914 Braves, who stepped up to one of Connie Mack's greatest Philadelphia clubs and knocked them off in four straight?

Despite the apparent edge the Cardinals have in batting power and speed, it is difficult to shake off a hot ball club. The Browns are hot. They also got a lot of breaks in that final series with the Yankees. Every bad hop or handle hit seemed to be in their favor. It was Cronin, I think, who said: "I'd rather have a lucky club in a short series than a good one."

Count on Pitching

Of course, even the American League optimists admit that if the Browns win this classic, it will have to be with their pitching. They are not a powerful team on defense, although the Cardinals will not run bases any better. On the stout right arms of Galehouse, Kramer, Potter, and Jakucki ride Sewell's chances. The Cardinals, according to pre-series line-ups, have only Cooper, Wilks, and Brecheen as dependable starters. That makes four starters against three in a series lacking open dates, unless it goes the full seven games.

On paper, the Brownies would look much more potent had they a winning southpaw pitcher. Lefties bothered the Cardinals plenty during the season, but with all his managerial magic, Luke cannot wave a handkerchief and produce a southpaw at this late date.

The Cardinals have experience in their dugout. They have been through this before. Three years ago, when they first faced the Yankees, they were a hungry club—hungry for the cash and glory that goes with a World Series victory. Now the Browns are the hungry ones. That can make a big difference.

Men to Watch

Men to watch on the Brownies' side are Chet Laabs, Sewell's left fielder, and Vern Stephens, his shortstop. Laabs is a streak hitter. When he is hot, long balls pop off his bat like rain off a roof. Ask the Yankees. He hit two homers to beat them Sunday.

Sewell will have to have his men pitch carefully to Stan Musial, Walker Cooper, Johnny Hopp, and of course Whitey Kurowski. The unquestionable condition of Danny Litwhiler may hurt Southworth. Danny, being a right-hander, is a handy man to have in the line-up, sandwiched in between those lefties.

Sewell's selection of Galehouse as lead off pitcher looks, on the surface, like a gamble. But Luke likes to play hunches. It will be interesting to see how this one turns out.

Canale, Novak Sign

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Philadelphia Eagles, professional football team, have announced they have signed Rocco Canale, 245-pound tackle who played with the Eagles last season, and Walter Novak, former Villanova College end.

The two are expected to see action in Sunday's game with the Washington Redskins at Shibe Park.

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Woolknits Are Fall Favorites, Alone or in Combination

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Woolknits, whether they be interesting, textured, machine-knit fabrics, or hand-knitted masterpieces, come into their own with extra purpose the moment there is a flick of frost in the air. More than a fashion, it would seem that these practical clothes have become a wartime necessity. Smart for town or country wear, bright, gay, colorful, woolknits belong in the wardrobe of every woman who loves casual clothes—for this is exactly what they are, with no pretense about them.

Two types of knitted clothes present their points. Most frequently worn, of course, are the machine-mades which simulate handknits—and so admirably—and those of the new knitted fabrics that are cut and tailored just as if they were woven fabrics These come in two- and three-piece suits, in dresses, skirts, and cardigans, and in dresses with long or short coats to match.

Deep in the heart of every lover of casual clothes lies the hope of someday owning one or two of these hand-knits that are genuinely knit by hand. You know the kind. They run anywhere up to $250 for an ensemble, and occasionally begin around $85. But what stunning yarns and colors, what variety in texture, and what a companionable way they have of accommodating themselves to your figure. And by way of digression, it is not a bad idea to recall when face to face with woolknits, that your figure is generally the basis of their success.

Knitted clothes—light and not easily crushed—appear to be just at the beginning of their careers, for they hold the perfect answer to postwar air travel. In these war days we have learned the unforgettable advantages of traveling light, and as the nation again picks up travel momentum after the war, and its skyways fill with passenger planes, the convenience of light, travel-wise clothes will assume vivid importance.

Easy to Pack

Knitted three-piece suits augmented by a few extra blouses and a restaurant or dinner suit with a wool evening cardigan should take the most clothes-conscious girl successfully to San Francisco, London, Mexico City, or from the West Coast to New York, Boston or Philadelphia for the week end—and all in one small bag.

"Tailored Knits" has become a general trade name for many knitted novelty fabrics—those hard-wearing, "nubby" textured materials that women find so pleasing. However, jersey, too, is a knitted fabric—a woolknit if you like, and we all know the wide range in weights and colors of this practical textile. That fine soft fleece so often used in natural and beige for topcoats and sportswear also turns out, surprisingly enough, to be knitted.

Fall fashions introduce many combinations of knitted fabrics with other materials. Maria Krum has perhaps one of the most deft touches in achieving this effect. She is expert at combining tweeds with hand-knits, yet so ingenious is her facility for improving the loom of machine-knits, that it is difficult to distinguish where the true hand-knit begins and the machine-knit leaves off. Often she uses one to enhance the other.

Used With Satin

Her feeling for deep rich color and texture contrast is particularly pleasing. In one instance, she designs a sweater blouse of black wool yarn and high lights its dullness by a soft black satin bow at the neck. Not content with this combination, she adds a tailored wool jacket and a fourth texture in a black tweed skirt—typical of Maria Krum and her interpretation of texture and fabric contrasts.

Who can ever compass the endless novelty of sweaters? Whether you knit them yourself, buy them hand-knitted, or use the machine-knits, no fall season gets under way without them. From the cradle to college, and right straight on and on they go—keeping us warm, giving us freedom of movement, and satisfying the eye with color.

This season they combine as tactfully with brocades and satins as with fine worsteds and woolens. Fine cashmere sweaters, sheer and soft, carry the sheen of gold and silver embroideries, and the sparkle of sequins and paillettes. In black and pastels, sweaters frolic of an evening in combination with full dirndl-like skirts or slim sheaths impartially.

Knitted accessories include hats, caps, gloves, mittens, and socks—ankle and knee-length. You wear woolknits as waistcoats, jumpers, and belts, as bags and the indispensable scarf. Shawls, fascinators, and snoods are fun to knit or crochet by hand, but the machine-knits in all these articles will steal your thunder, if you let them, without the flicker of an eyelash.

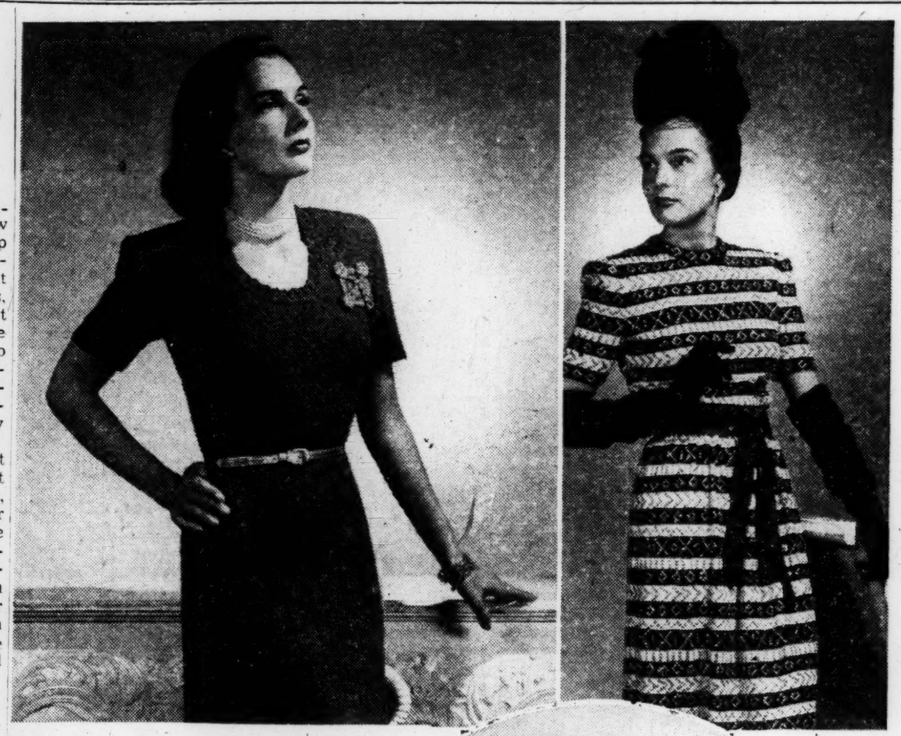
Can Go Formal

As background for jewels, casual hand-knits love to take on a dressed-up-to-go-places air, and they get away with it without the shadow of a doubt. They look well with pearls, with the most sophisticated clips, with stunning bracelets, and an endless procession of good-looking earrings.

One of the fads of the moment is a group of three pins of the same design in graduated sizes with earrings to match—such as butterflies or turtles, enameled and jeweled, to give a finishing touch to a costume.

Satin mat kid in belts, bags and pumps gives, in its way, the same send-off to these clothes as do jewels. Kid is soft, it's comfortable, and it is smart: hence its tie-in with smart casual clothes.

Thanks be, the days of tight, stiff, uncompromising lines in coats, suits, dresses, gloves and shoes are gone forever. And nobody's missing them one bit. Woolknits are decidedly in, and everybody's loving them.



Typical of the woolknits conspicuous this fall are—Top left: Sculptured hand-knit dress of all-wool yarn, designed by Erica de Meuron. Hand-embroidered emblem represents "Order of Loraine." Belt of gold kid. Top right: Dinner dress of black and white striped wool jersey from Traina Norell, with alternating gold and silver embroidery. Circle: Maria Krum's ensemble, featuring fabric contrast—black sweater blouse of all-wool yarn with black satin bow, red wool jacket, and black tweed skirt. Hat from Sally Victor: Trifari jewelry. All styles from Bureau of Fashion Trends.

Timely Tips On Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Choose the new smaller earrings to wear with your fall hat. When hats are larger, earrings get smaller and the new ones take on a delicacy of detail which makes them appear more precious. Match them to your dress color, or emphasize the trimming of your dress by repeating its color in your new earrings.

♦ ♦ ♦

A matched scarf and earring set lends sparkle to the costume especially when jewel tones are used to enliven a dark suit, dress, or coat. Several colors worked into the design of a special pair of earrings make them wearable with different costumes.

♦ ♦ ♦

If you are wearing a pearl necklace or pin, pearl earrings complete the costume jewelry accessory picture, and the soft tones of pearls flatter the wearer. Choose gold or silver in your bracelet, pin, or necklace, and use the same metal for your earrings, although they may not have the same design as the other pieces.

♦ ♦ ♦

Keep the color and type of costume jewelry harmonious in order to maintain the uncluttered look of smart grooming, and a good rule is to wear only two pieces of jewelry at one time, unless they are unusually small and delicate in character.

Frills Bow to Sleek Silhouette In California Play Clothes

By Virginia Scallon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California designers take a bright view of the play clothes picture for spring, with many houses staging recent informal previews of forthcoming favorites.

These showings indicate there will be a predominance of white, both alone and in dramatic contrast. Black, too, will provide an interesting foil for color accents. Sharp, brilliant tones hit the high notes on the sportswear scale, with the pastels taking on a deeper and dustier tone than heretofore.

Tropical colors with real intensity, a leaning to clear Chinese colors, and the clash of strongly contrasting shades are typical of the more daring designers.

The "pretty-pretty" styles of past seasons are practically forgotten. Play clothes do not revert to classic simplicity, but instead have a svelte sleek importance that bodes well for an interesting over-all picture. No frills and ruffles, but an ingenious use of braid (notable, a straw braid striping), embroidered inserts, and block printing . . . these are some of the artifices by which California accents both femininity and smartness for spring.

Many Sun Dresses

There is great emphasis on cut, and that California easy styling that is so coveted. Necks are more carefully molded and fitted, shoulders square away, or are sharply scooped out, and the popular bareback dress comes back in new guise.

There is a preponderance of sun dresses, often with wide shoulder strap treatment, frequently button - down - the - back. Ensembles including shorts with a matching skirt struck a popular chord.

"Long shorts" are high-style favorites for the coming season, and are a bit newer than the very brief ones. These are the pedal-pusher, clam-digger type so popular—and so young.

Jackets go short and shorter, with greater attention to detail. Even beach coats are brief as a whisper, with little boxy shoulders.

Dresses for resort wear will be prints, prints and more prints. Even playmate ensembles feature print blouses with plain shorts and skirt, worn interchangeably for resort or to town."

As for fabrics, hard-to-get cottons in twill, seersucker, and batiste, rayons in every combination, imported, hand-woven cloths—these are outstanding choices of California designers. Some, too, have unearthed strangely lovely novelties such as Ballerino's camouflage net which is inset in great pouf sleeves and dirndl skirt with tremendous effectiveness.

So much for generalities. To mention special collections: De De Johnson Sportswear, winner of the gold trophy award for sportswear at last market week, is introducing two playsuit ensembles that merit special attention. Both use stark white part-nylon fabric for skirts, shorts and bindings, with the fastened-on blouse in a splashy print of turquoise and scarlet tones, on the manufacturer's own exclusive striped material.

Mother-Daughter Frocks

Louella Ballerino takes the spotlight, again, for her mother-and-daughter clothes, especially pastel twills with new lantern sleeves trimmed in eyelet embroidery, and striped seersucker with eyelet insets.

Her dressmaker-type playsuit with matching skirt—both all white—is a picture. It is of cotton twill with wide eyelet embroidery ruffles outlining the deeply squared neck and the bottom of the shorts. Another play dress worthy of mention has a black skirt with cross bandings of white-and-red braid, and a simple white blouse with hand-blocked Guatemalan pattern deeply imprinted around the plain neck.

Kay Price of Picture Modes, designer for young people, comes up with a brilliant idea, a short-skirted play dress with peasant blouse and full dirndl skirt made of an imported Mexican fabric that has the quality of a soft net, and is woven in dusky Roman stripes in a big bold pattern. The dress is packed away in a flat envelope of plaid straw which does double duty—as a sunbonnet.

Play Ensembles

Marjorie Montgomery received plaudits on a colorful showing, with one refreshing black-and-white print made into the predominate shorts suit-with-skirt. The skirt is paneled down the front in crisp green and makes a distinctly spectator type of costume "with"—or an original play suit "without."

Western Fashions makes much of the slack suit costume, with original combinations of two and sometimes three colors achieved by insets and panels of color. Zukin, too, is acclaimed for the simplicity and meticulous tailoring of his boldly-executed play clothes.

Thus California "goes to town" that you may go to the beach or various resorts, to play in well-dressed comfort and style!

Shoestring Budget Championed by Homemaker As Welcome Challenge to Decorative Talent

By Judy Van der Veer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I speak about such matters as keeping house or raising children my friends smile knowingly, because they feel I don't know what I'm talking about. Except for time spent in bed asleep, and a few hours spent at my desk, I'm outdoors associating with horses and cows.

Full well I know that for years magazines have been publishing pictures and articles about beautiful small homes, everyone has been taught that beauty is as inexpensive as ugliness, that any woman, if she has the time, can take paint, hammer and nails and accomplish marvels. These facts never excited me greatly. But recently I went to town to have dinner at a friend's house, and I was so impressed by what I saw and learned that I've thought about it with exactly the same pleasure that I think of some beautiful horse I've seen. Coming from me, that's saying a great deal.

Funds Were Meager

My friend Jinny is a young woman who has very little money, and no spare time at all. At least I don't see how she has any spare time, for she holds down a secretarial job in order to support herself and her eight-year-old daughter. When her day's work at the office is done she comes home to take care of her child, clean house, cook dinner, read and go to bed. When a young woman has the sole responsibility of raising a child and keeping a house you wonder that she has any fun at all. Yet Jinny gives the impression that life is wonderful. I suppose it is because she has both imagination and courage. It has come to me that these are the two most admirable traits a woman can have.

I don't know what I'd do if I were in my early 20's and left with a sturdy and rambunctious tomboy daughter to raise. But Jinny knew. She wanted her child to grow up in a home of her own, with a back yard to play in, and as she began saving all she could she kept looking for the right house. It took some years to save a down payment and find the house on which to put it, but Jinny never lost hope or enthusiasm.

She found a promising looking Cape Cod type of cottage. The shingles were softly weathered, and though there were sickly yellow trimmings Jinny knew that a little paint would fix that. The living room was tiny, narrow and long, Jinny had a wall removed between it and an unneeded bedroom, and there was an L-shaped room. The part nearest the kitchen formed an alcove to be used as a dining room. Here was the ideal living-dining room combination.

Excellent Results

As I sat in her pretty L-shaped room I was aware of smooth redwood walls, beams across the top instead of an ordinary ceiling. I was aware of dark shiny floor, a soft rug that harmonized with the color of a studio couch cover. In a tiny hallway I saw a small red chest of drawers with a candle on it. Before the couch there was one of those handy low tables—it had been a piano bench before Jinny sawed its legs shorter.

We carried our supper into the back yard. We had spaghetti with the best sauce I've tasted, there was salad in a wooden bowl, there were pickles and olives, and toast with melted cheese on it. It was all very simple, but everything about it was very right.

The back yard was beautiful. Jinny had had no time to plant things, but there was no need of flower beds here because along the border there was a windbreak of eucalyptus trees. These tall trees with their beautiful smooth trunks were all the yard needed. They carpeted the ground with strips of bark and fragrant leaves and made the place look larger than it was. To the west was a small canyon which added to the spacious look.

The front yard was green lawn, only hardy flowers were planted close by the house. To my delight, the doorbell was a cowbell.

Jinny owns no car, so she is making the garage into a studio where her child, Lois, may go to model clay animals and paint pictures of horses. As soon as Jinny discovered that Lois had some creative ability she encouraged it in this best of ways.

Found It Fun

We went back into the living room to eat dessert.

"Jinny," I said, "this place is elegant. It looks gracious and expensive. And probably you'll tell me you picked up everything for almost nothing."

Jinny told me that. She told me about the treasures that came from second-hand stores. The secret of it is that Jinny can see some worn rug or chair or table or lamp, and see more than the average person sees. She never looks at anything as it is in its present state; she looks at what it could be.

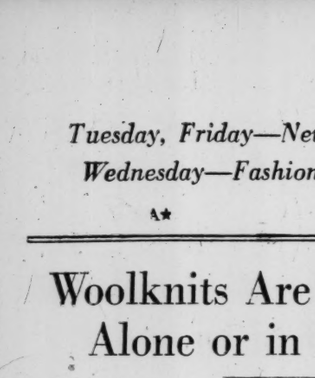
I wondered where she found the time, and the patience. But time, Jinny explained, is something you use, not something that uses you. "There are always the evenings," Jinny said. "When Lois is in bed, and I couldn't be leaving her to go to parties anyway. And it's all more fun and exciting than anything else I could think of doing."

"You should have been an interior decorator."

Would Help Others

Jinny shook her head emphatically. "No. I thought of that once. But someone would give me a lot of money and tell me to fix up a house, and it wouldn't be any fun. Now if someone would allow me $50 or $100 at the most, and tell me to do the best I could, I'd have a wonderful time. What I've always wanted to do is to be a decorator for people who have very limited incomes. The trouble with that, of course, is that such people seldom think of hiring anyone to make their homes beautiful. So I work on my own, and help my friends with theirs, and it's very satisfying."

I could see that it was. But I keep thinking that Jinny had a wonderful idea there, about being an interior decorator for people without wealth. She has enough courage and ingenuity to accomplish anything, and her beautiful little house tells a bookful about its owner.



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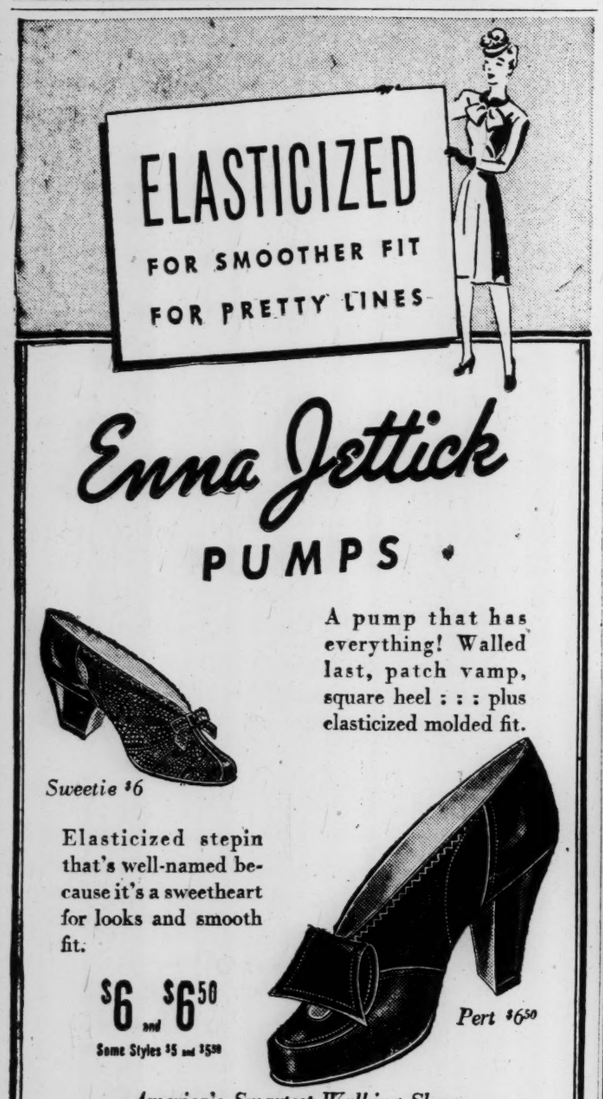

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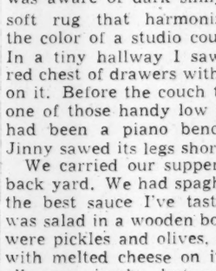

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	746,390
1944 volume to date	197,823,862
1943 volume to date	227,876,796

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	54.7	Prev. day	54.8
Month ago	54.6	Year ago	50.7
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	6	62	61	61	—1¾a
ACF-Brill Motor	54	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ¼a
Adams Exp .15e	11	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛a
Addressog-Mult 1	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜a
Air Reduction 1a	6	39⅜	39¼	39¼	— ⅜a
Alaska Juneau	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Alleghany Corp	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Alleghany pf	14	29⅜	28½	29¼	+ ½
Alleg pr pf	1	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
Alleg L Sti 1.05e	13	27⅜	27¼	27⅝	+ ¼
Allen Indust ¾g	15	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	7	151½	151	151½	+2½
Allied Mills 2e	2	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
Allied Strs 1	35	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	9	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	115	115	115	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	22	22	22	— ½
Amal Leather	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	9	78½	78	78½	+ ½
Am Bank Note .80	4	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	7	17¼	17	17¼	
Am Cable & Rad	56	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Am Can 3	2	90	89	90	+ ½
Am Can pf 7 †	20	178¼	178¼	178¼	
Am Car & F 2½e	6	39	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½e	2	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅞
Am Chain & C 2	1	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am Chicle 4a	220	123¼	122½	123¼	+ ¾
Am Distil	4	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅝
Am Encaus Tiling	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Am European ¾e	12	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	27½	27½	27½	
Am & For Pow	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
Am & F P 2 pf	2	193⅛	193⅛	193⅛	
Am&F P 3½pf53¼k	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	—1
Am&F P Sepf 4½3k	1	82½	82½	82½	+1
Am Hide & Leath	4	5½	5⅜	5½	
Am Hide & L pf 3	2	43	43	43	+1
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	72	72	72	+1
Am Internat .20e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Locomo ¾e	43	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	6	99½	99¼	99½	
Am M&Fdy .80	4	16	15⅞	16	
Am M&Met ¾ae	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Am Metal ¾ae	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Am News Co 1.80	70	37	36½	37	— ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Am P&L S6 pf	8	54¾	54¾	54½	+ ⅜
Am P&L S5 pf	10	48½	48⅜	48¼	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .20e	41	12⅜	12	12	
Am R Mill .60e	13	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ †	480	72⅞	72½	72⅞	+ ½
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	5	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	240	30⅛	29¾	29¾	—1
Am Smelt & R 2	28	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	6	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	48¾	48	48¾	+ ½
Am Sugar pf 7	1	126½	126½	126½	
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	2	49	48½	49	+ ⅞
Am Tel & Tel 9	17	163⅝	163¾	163½	+ ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	2	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅝
Am Tob B 3a	8	69	68½	69	+1
Am Tob pf 6 †	50	149¾	148½	149¾	+1¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	14	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Am Viscose 1½e	4	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am W & W 1 pf 6	1	96	96	96	+ ¼
Am Woolen	8	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Am Wool pf 8k	6	93	92½	93	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	1	49	49	49	+ ⅝
Anaconda Copl½e	31	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛
AnaconW&C½e †	210	22¾	21⅝	22½	+ ⅝
Arch-Dan M 2e	5	54½	54¼	54½	+ ½
APW Paper	5	4	4	4	
Armour & Co	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	
ArmstrongCork¾e	6	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Armour pf pf 6k	1	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
Artloom Corp .30e	5	10⅞	10½	10¾	
Assd DryGoods¾ae	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds1p5 †	10	1.7	107	107	
Atch T & S F 6	19	67	66⅛	66⅞	+ ⅝
Atch T & S pf 5	13	95	94	95	+1⅛
Atl Coast L 1½e	16	39⅞	39	39¾	+ ⅜
AtlG&W Indies 3g	2	33¾	33	33	— ¾
AtlG&WIn pf2½e	4	68	67	68	+2
Atl Refining 1e	16	28¾	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	†30	112	111	111	
Atlas Corp ½ae	32	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	57¼	57	57¼	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd2½ae	†	20	57	57	57	— ¾
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	50	115¾	115½	115¾	+ ¼
Atlas Tack 1.60	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Aust Nichols	7	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
Aust N pfA3½ak †	290	75½	73	75½	+3
Aviation Corp .10e	51	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco pf 3	31	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	42	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	14	15⅜	15	15½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	5	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Barber Asph ¼ae	5	24⅜	24½	24½	— ¼
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4½ †	10	108¼	108¼	108¾	
Bath Iron Wks 4	11	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	11	11⅛	10⅞	10	— ⅛
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	117	117	117	
Bell Airc 1e	19	13¼	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	6	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .90e	1	20	20	20	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅜
Best Foods 1e	3	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
Beth Steel 4½2e	47	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞	+1⅜
Beth Steel pf 7	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	2	50½	50	50½	
Blaw-Knox .45e	103	11¾	10⅜	11¼	+ ½
Bloomdale6.75e †	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	17	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
BohnAl&Br 2¼e	1	49	49	49	
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	94½	94½	94½	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	30	55¼	55¼	55¼	
Borden Co 1.20e	3	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅜
Boston & Maine	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	28	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
Briggs Mfg 2	17	40¼	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅝
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	9	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
Brown Shoe 2	3	41½	41½	41½	
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	3	21½	21¼	21½	
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	270	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg	3	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	640	70⅝	69	70⅝	—1⅝
Budd Wheel ¼e	6	10	9⅞	10	
Bullard Co ½e	1	18¾	18½	18¾	
Bulova Watch 2	3	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
Burling Mills1.60	11	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
BurrAddMach.55e	14	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¾ae	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	20	63½	64¾	64½	
Bush TermBpf3k †	20	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31¼	31¼	31¾	— ¼
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers AM Co ¼ae	1	14	14	14	
Byers AM pf 7 †	70	81½	81	81	— ½
Calif Pack 1½	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Cal & Hecla .60e	10	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Campbell Wy ¾ae	25	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅞
Can DryGAle ¾ae	4	30¾	30⅛	30¾	+ ¾
Canad Pacific h½ae	16	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
CarpenterStl 1¾ae	2	31	31	31	
Caro C & O 5 †	10	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Case Jl Co ¾ae	8	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	— ⅞
Case Jl pf 7 †	1	146	146	146	
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	51¼	51	51	— ½
Celanese Cp 3-70f	6	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ½
Celanese 1stpf43¾	2	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Celotex Corp ½	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
Cent Foundry	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
CenturyRibM .10e	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Cerro de Pas 2½ae	8	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Certain-teed pf	†160	113½	112	112¾	—1¼
Champ P & F 3½e	6	28½	28⅜	28½	
Champ P&F pf6 †	20	114	114	114	
Ches & Ohio 3	22	46¼	46⅛	46¼	
Chi & E Ill A 2e	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
Chi Grt Wpf17ak	5	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Or .45e	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
Chi & No West	20	26½	25⅝	26	+ ¾
Chi & NW pf .15e	19	46⅛	45⅞	46	
Chrysler Corp 2½ae	25	93	92	93	+1
City I&F 1.20	4	21¾	21½	21¾	
City Invest (new) †	290	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
City Stores ½	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Clev&Pitt 3½ †	60	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¾
ClimaxMoly1.20a	2	34	34	34	+ ⅜
Cluett Pea 1½ae	2	36¼	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	2	137½	137½	137½	
Colgate-Pim ⅜a	1	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	50	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	5	18	17½	18	— ¼
Col&South 1pf †	20	18	18	18	
ColB'castA 1.20e	4	33¼	33	33	
ColBr castB 1.20e	1	32½	32½	32½	
Colum G&E .10e	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	85½	85¼	85¼	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	20	79½	79½	79½	+1½
Colum Pict ⅛e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Colum P pf 2¾	1	44½	44½	44½	
Colum Carbon 4	5	86⅞	86	86⅞	
Comi Credit 2	4	42⅛	42	42⅛	
Comi Solvents .30e	18	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	17	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Com with&South	27	1½	1½	1⅝	
Com & So pf 3¾k	7	86½	86	86½	+ ¾
Consol Cigar 1¾e	11	26¾	27¾	28¾	
Consol Cigpf4¾a	117	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¼
Cons Copper	10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Conc Edison 1.60	16	24¾	24⅝	24¾	
Cons Eqis pf 5	3	1.8⅜	1 8½	1.8½	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	32	6	5⅝	6	+ ½
Cons Film pf ¾ak	41	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ½
Cons Laund .60e	7	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	24	32¾	32½	32½	
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 2	25	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	4	16	16	16	— ½
ConsumP pf43½ †	90	110	109	109	— ½
Container Corp ¾ae	6	27⅝	27⅜	27¾	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	13	8¼	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¾ae	8	40½	39¾	40½	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	12	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ½
Cont Motors .45e	108	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	6	28½	28¼	28½	
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	12	16½	15½	16½	+ ¼
Cooper Bess pf3 †	100	42⅛	42	42	— ½
CopperweldStl .80	9	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	30	51¾	51⅜	51⅝	
Corn Prod 2.60	10	60⅜	60	60⅜	+ ⅞
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	178½	178½	178½	+ ¼
Cornell-D-E .60e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
Coty Inc .15e	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
Cream of Wh 1½a	1	25½	25½	25½	
Crane Co 1	13	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5	†270	110	110	110	
Crosley Corp ¾ae	83	24⅝	22¾	24⅝	+2
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	2	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	2	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	80	102⅜	101¾	101¾	— ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80	80	80	
Crucible Steel 3g	16	26	35½	26	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	25	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	4	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	21	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	55½	55½	55½	
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	54	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1½ae	36	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	3	25¼	24¾	24¾	
Davison Chem 1e	10	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	1	40	40	40	
Deere & Co 2e	7	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Dels-Wem G 1¾ae	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	21	32¼	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	24	7⅜	7	7¼	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	7	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
Diam Match 1½	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Dist Co-Sq h2.22	37	33¾	32⅞	33¾	+1
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	102	102	102	
Dixie Cup ½e	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅞
Dixie C A 2½ †	40	47½	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Dome Mines 1.20h	5	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	12	68½	68	68	— ¼
Dow Chem 3	5	128	127¾	128	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	41⅜	40¾	41¾	+ ⅞
Dunhill Int	16	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
Duplan Corp .40e	5	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
du Pont de N 3¾ae	6	154¼	153	154	
du Pont pf 4½a	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	70	118	118	117½	— ½
Eagle Pich L .45e	9	13⅛	12⅞	13	
Eastern Air L	21	39½	39	39¼	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	8	164½	164	164	— ½
Eaton Mfg 3	8	47¼	47	47¼	+ ⅝
Elastic S Nut ¾ae	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite1½e	2	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1e	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
El Storage Bat 2	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅝
EmersonElMfg.55e	8	16¾	16⅝	16	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	18	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	20	101	101	101	
EPS$5½pf5½ †	260	101	100¼	100¼	
Equit Off Bldg	10	1	1	1	
Erie R R ⅓e	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ⅓e	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	56	56	56	
EurekaVCleaner½	25	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
EvansProducts ⅜ae	1	13½	13½	13½	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	30	41½	40⅞	41½	+1⅛
Exchange Buf .35e	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	6	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	25⅛	25	25	
Farms Tel & Rad	19	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	15	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	103	103	103	+ ¼
Fed Mng&Sm 1½ae	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	6	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ¼
Federat D Strs1½	5	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
Ferro Enam ¾ae	3	26½	26	26	— ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
FirestoneT&R1½ae	11	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅜
Firest T&R pf4½	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
First Nat Strs2½	3	43½	43¾	43½	+1⅜
Flintkote .45e	5	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
Florence Stove 2	1	37	37	37	— ½
Follansbee Stl	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	2	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
Foster Wheel ¼ae	4	22⅜	21⅝	22	
Francisco Sugar	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
FruehaufTpf4½ †	10	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co ⅛ae	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Gamewell 2¾ae †	700	43	40½	43	
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓aa	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	14	14	14	+ ⅜
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	
Gen Baking .60	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Gen Cable	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Gen Cable A	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¾
Gen Bronze 30e	1	10	10	10	
Gen Cablepf5½ak†	90	99¾	99	99	— ⅞
Gen Cigar 1	4	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7	50	153	153	153	+1½
Gen Elec 1.40	45	38½	37½	38	+ ½
Gen Foods 1.60	1	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	41	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
Gen G&E cv pf †	20	140	140	140	
Gen Motors 2½ae	35	63⅜	62⅞	63⅜	+ ½
Gen Motors pf 5	2	130½	130½	130½	+ ⅞
Gen Out Adv ⅓ae	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
Gen Out Ad A 4	2	54	54	54	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	6	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Gen Real&Ut(new)	206	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	3	23½	23¼	23¼	
Gen Shoe ¾ae	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	990	91¾	90½	91¾	+1⅜
Gen Time Inst ¾ae	2	28	28	28	
Gen TimeIn pf6 †	90	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ½
Gillette Saf R .80	⁴4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	6	98	98	98	
Glidden Co .90e	3	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+1¾
Gobel Adolf	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Goebel Brew .20	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	20	114	114	114	
Goodrich BF 1½ae	5	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
GoodyearT&R1¼ae	13	48¾	48¼	48⅝	+ ¾
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Goth Hosiery ½ag	21	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅝
Graham-Paige Mot	37	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Granby Con M 15e	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Granite C S .175e	7	14½	14¼	14¼	
Grant W T 1.40	2	38½	38½	38½	— ⅜
Gt NorRy pf 1e	19	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 1.80e	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Greyhound Corp 1	8	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Grum Airc En 1e	14	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	12⅛	12⅜	13	+ ¼
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	1	54	54	54	
Gulf Oil 1a	14	45¾	45⅛	45¾	+ ⅞
Hack W pfA13¾ †	20	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Hall WF Print 1	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	1	108	108	108	+ ½
Harb-Walker 1	8	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
Harb-Walk pf6 †	20	151	151	151	+1½
HatCpAmpf6½ †	30	105	105	105	
Hayes Mfg	86	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5 †	30	107½	106¾	107½	+ ½
Hecht Co .30e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Hercules Motor 1	5	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow1½ae	6	63½	63½	63½	— ¼
Hershey Choc 3	1	70	70	70	+ ¾
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	5	119½	119½	119½	—1½
Hollander&Son 1e	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	5	44	43⅝	44	+ ½
Holly Sugar 1	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Houd-Hers B ¾ae	4	17	17	17	
Household Fin 4	2	68	68	68	
Household F pf5 †	60	112	111⅞	111⅞	—1⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
Houston Oil	7	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ¼
Howe Sound 1½e	5	3.1⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
Hud Bay M&S h2	9	27	27	27	
Hudson Motor .30e	9	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	19	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Iowa Pow 1.60	3	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ½
Illinois Central	21	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †	80	61⅞

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Group Would Protect Funds Of Investors

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Nearly 50 representatives of the national securities industry met at the Securities and Exchange Commission headquarters to consider an educational program designed to protect small investors from unscrupulous promoters and suggested a variety of methods, from pamphlets to be distributed by the Treasury Department to a radio talk by the President.

A five-man committee was appointed to report recommendations at a second session later. Members are Edgar Scott, president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange; Fred C. Moffatt, president of the New York Curb Exchange; H. J. Kenner, manager of the New York City Better Business Bureau; McClarty Harbison, president of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, and Walter Schmitt of the Investment Bankers Association.

SEC Chairman Ganson Purcell opened the meeting by pointing out that "the huge amount of liquid savings which individuals have accumulated in recent years will have a profound effect on our national economy."

The securities leaders agreed on the serious effect to the industry which might result from casual conversion of series E government bonds and the use of cash proceeds for fraudulent schemes.

James A. Treanor, Jr., director of the trading and exchange division of the SEC and chairman of the meeting, said that cases of promoters who follow casualty lists to prey upon war widows have been reported.

Mr. Scott suggested the formulation of a simple statement to be signed by all the co-operating groups and distributed by the Treasury to holders of E bonds.

His recommendation was supported by Stearns Poor, president of the Boston Stock Exchange, and Bearnard Reis, executive director of the American Investors Union.

Kenneth L. Smith, president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, asked his colleagues to guard against shutting off the flow of capital to legitimate industry after the war, in their zeal to protect investors from fraud.

"We are going to have to devise a formula to direct the flow of investments into the right channels," he said.

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Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34¼	36¼
American Manufacturing	51¾	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	58¾	...
American Optical	32	34
American Wringer Co	97⅛	107⅛
Amoskeag Company	43	...
Amoskeag Company pf	82	...
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	37⅛	42⅛
Arlington Mills	51¾	55
Art Metal Construction	26½	28¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29¾	31¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	...
Bendix Home Appliance	8¼	9
Berkshire Fine Spinning	19¼	20½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¼	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	...
Boston Wharf Company	22⅞	24⅛
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37¼	39¾
Brown Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	34¼	36¾
Brown Durrell	5⅜	6⅜
Campbell A S Co Inc	9¼	10¼
Chapman Valve Manufac	36	38¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅞	18¼
Colonial Stores	22⅜	24¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	44	48¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¼	31¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	28	30½
Draper Corporation	75¾	78¾
Durez Plastic & Chemical	26¼	28¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¾	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	10½	11½
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅞	22½
Exolon Co	9⅛	10½
Family Finance Inc	12⅞	14¼
Family Finance A	23¼	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	46¾	49¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17⅜
General Machinery	23	24⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	65	...
Graton & Knight Co	9½	11
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	92½	...
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31	34
Great Northern Paper Co	34¼	36¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 56 pf	61	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	18	...
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	8⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	39	41½
Heywood Wakefield Co pf B	203¾	223¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	167⅜	183¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	303¼	333⅝
International Detrola	14⅜	15⅞
Kendall Company	113⅜	123⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	203⅜	223¼
Landers Frary & Clark	41	43½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores pf	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7⅜	8¼
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	115	120
Marathon Paper Mills	31¼	33¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63¼	66½
Merck & Co	37	39¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	44¾	48
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69	...
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	97⅜	107⅜
Nashawena Mills	20¾	22⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31	34
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	80½	84
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	275⅜	301⅜
National Shirt Shops	15⅜	16⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67	71¼
New England Lime	5	6¾
Nicholson File Company	35¼	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	74	87
Ohio Brass	10	11⅜
Parker Appliance	13½	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	117½	122½
Quincy Mkt Cold Ctor & W	20½	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	27⅜	33⅜
Richardson & Co	50¼	53
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36½	38¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc f	36½	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	65¾	...
Sanford Mills	43¾	46¼
Submarine Signal Co	35¾	38¼
Tampax Inc	57⅜	60⅜
Time Incorporated	63¼	66¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4⅛
United-Elastic Corp	17	18½
U S Envelope Company	77	81½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	126	131
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	95	98¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	30½	32¾
Warner & Swasey Co	93⅜	103⅜
Warren Bros Class B	44¼	47¼
Warren Bros Class C	18⅜	20¼
West Point Manufacturing	44⅞	47¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅜	13½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49¼	51¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	39½	41¼
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11¼	12½
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	19⅝
American Insur Newark (1.2a)	14⅝	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	52¼	55¼
American Reserve	16	17½
American Surety (2½)	57¼	59¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79	84
Boston (16a)	590	615
Camden Fire (1)	21¼	22¾
City of New York (1.2e)	18	20
Connecticut General Life (1a)	53¼	55¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40½	43
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	58	62
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89	93
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Firt (1)	23¼	25¼
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1.2e)	17½	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (1.2)	7¼	8⅞
Great Am Insurance (1.20)	27¼	28⅞
Hanover (1.20)	25⅜	27⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41½	44½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¼	28⅞
Homestead (1e)	13¾	15⅜
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	85⅞	88¼
Jer Insurance (N Y) (1.80)	36¼	39¼
Knickerbocker (1½)	7⅝	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	67⅞	71
Merchants&Mfs of NY (.40)	5⅜	6½
Merchants Fire Associ (1.2a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	55	58
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7½
National Union (3a)	162	172
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25⅜	27⅜
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
New York Fire (.80)	13¼	14⅝
North River (1)	22¼	23⅞
Northeast Insurance	6	6¾
Northern (3a)	81½	86
Pacific Fire (5)	94½	99½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅞	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¼	85¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅜	14⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	34½	37
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.075e)	4⅞	6⅜
RepublicInsurCoTexas (1.20)	27½	29½

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.87	4.24
Amerex Holding	29.25	31.125
American Business Shares	2.75	4.11
Axe Houghton Fund	14.80	15.91
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.29	106.55
Boston Fund	18.09	19.45
Broad Street Investing	29.86	32.39
Bullock Fund	15.88	17.41
Canadian Investment Fund	3.10	3.90
Century Shares2Trust	28.60	30.76
Chemical Fund	9.82	10.62
Christiana Securities Co	2530.00	2630.00
Commodity Corp	8.96	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.25	46.25
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.11	23.75
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.64	14.64
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.75	41.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.42	20.91
Fund Investors Inc	23.01	25.22
General Capital	34.55	37.15
General Investors Trust	5.55	6.02
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.26	6.89
Low Priced Shares	5.96	6.56
Railroad Shares	3.60	3.97
Railroad Equip Shares	4.43	4.88
Steel Shares	4.43	4.88
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.36	24.26
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance Grbup	1.02	1.13
‡Keystone Custodian Funds		
	Bid	Asked
B-1	29.74	S-1 .... 27.06
B-2	28.86	S-2 .... 14.59
B-3	20.06	S-3 .... 11.58
B-4	10.26	S-4 .... 5.34
K-1	19.14	K-2 24.03
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.80	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	41.50	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.17	10.08
Maryland Fund	4.60	5.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.00	23.66
Mass Invest 2d Fd	10.97	11.80
Mutual Invest	11.33	12.38
Nation Wide Voting	1.34	1.47
New England Fund	13.15	14.17
Old Colony Trust Assoc	22.50	24.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.17	15.24
Quarterly Income Shares	6.675	16.375
Quarterly Income Shares	6.675	6.325
Railway & Light Sec	15.125	16.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Republ Invest Fund	3.47	3.81
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.74	93.64
State Street Invest	42.50	45.50
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.89	7.54
Railroad	5.47	6.03
Railroad Equap	7.76	8.54
Steel	6.31	6.95
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	17.01	18.68
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod, cc mod	2.78	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.88	..
Diversified Tr C	3.80	..
Diversified Tr D	5.65	6.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.92	5.68
Nation Wide Sec	3.86	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.125	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.18	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.41	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.45	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.10	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.85	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.125	3.50
First Boston Corp	35.75	37.75

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2¢ less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft (new stock)	9¾	10⅝
Piper Aircraft	4	4⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6⅞	7⅞

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The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50c per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation payable October 31, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 16, 1944. Books will not be closed.

WM. B. DUNLAP
Sept. 28, 1944 *Treasurer*

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New York Bank Earnings Show Upward Trend

NEW YORK (AP) — Condition statements of banks for the third quarter, just reported, generally showed a falling off in total resources and deposits, but a rising trend in earnings.

Changes followed no definite trend. Loans and discounts, however, which expanded in the second quarter because of the Fifth War Loan drive, were lower in the three months ended Sept. 30. U. S. Government bond holdings also generally decreased.

National City Bank reported total resources of $4,155,785,606 as of Sept. 30, against $4,410,418,160 on June 30. Deposits, including war-loan accounts of $471,951,599, were $3,888,429,276, compared with $4,157,820,986 at the end of the previous quarter.

Holdings of government securitise were given at $2,280,511,417, against $2,370,598,109 on June 30. Loans and discounts were $746,244,170 on Sept. 30, compared with $829,505,400 at the midyear term.

Combined net current operating earnings of National City Bank and City Bank Farmers Trust Co., its affiliate, for the third quarter of the year, after provisions for taxes and depreciation, were reported as $4,076,019, or 66 cents a share. A total of $11,956,628, or $1.93, was shown for the first nine months of 1944. The latter figure compares with $1.68 a share for the first nine months of 1943 on the 6,200,000 shares outstanding.

Combined net profits from sales of securities amounted to $6,787,565 for the first three quarters of the year, against $1,508,296 for the first nine months of 1943.

This added to operating earnings makes a total of $18,744,193 for the first nine months of 1944, against $11,896,618 for the like 1943 period, or $3.02 a share this year, against $1.92 in 1943.

The Chase National Bank reported total deposits of $4,352,960,000 as of Sept. 30, compared with $4,677,873,000 on June 30 and $4,442,998,614 in the third quarter last year. Total resources dropped to $4,675,384,000 from $4,990,182,843 on June 30 and $4,740,068,560 on Sept. 30, 1943. Investments in Government securities dropped to $2,601,379,000 from $2,778,218,273 last June 30. Net earnings were $2.15 a share for the nine months ended Sept. 30 against $2.28 for the same period of last year.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York reported total deposits of $4,943,058,147 for the third quarter against $3,190,800,362 for the preceding three months and $2,999,738,529 on Sept. 30, 1943. Total resources amounted to $3,299,332,642, compared with $3,601,236,269 in the second quarter and $3,325,058,938 a year earlier. Loans and bills purchased were $604,330,534 against $758,736,276 for the second quarter and $816,733,632 last year. Government bond holdings were off from June 30. Earnings amounted to $16.82 a share for the nine months ended June 30 against $14.59 a share for the same period of last year.

Bankers Advocate Immediate, Practical Help for Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The responsibility of the nation's banks to returning war veterans ranked importantly among the numerous topics under discussion at the 70th annual convention of the American Bankers Association held here recently. In recognition of that responsibility, the Association is setting up a special committee to advise with banks across the nation in just what ways they can help returning servicemen and women.

Jobs now—not promises of jobs within a year—are what such veterans have a right to demand and get, leading bankers said. And to this end a resolution asked that Congress early enact a plan of taxation that will encourage individual initiative and private enterprise that will result in full employment, while "at the same time meet the necessary postwar requirements for an efficient and economical administration of Government under a balanced budget."

State taxing authorities, said the bankers, should co-operate in promoting these principles.

Must Offer More Than Jobs

As for G. I. Joe, G. I. Jane, and other war veterans, W. Randolph Burgess, of New York, newly elected president of the A. B. A., said their need can't be met "just by a bonus, or a system of employment agencies. It must be met by human understanding and immediate practical help. Each veteran must find what he needs in his own home and his own community. Banks can help."

Returning service men who formerly worked in banks will be given jobs, he said, in the natural course of things. Besides, he declared, banks should look among returning service men for new leadership.

"Besides our own people returning to us," said Mr. Burgess, "there will be among the returning veterans looking for work some destined for leadership—fine men, able men tempered in the furnace of war. We are missing a great opportunity if we don't reach out for some of these people, even at the cost of temporarily surplus staffs.

"To interest them we shall have to offer them more than jobs—we shall have to show them a vision of opportunity in a new, a better banking system to serve their country in peace. This will take thought, planning and imagination, but the reward of success will be great."

Servicemen will also come to the banks as customers, he pointed out. Some will want to use their bonus money, and borrow more funds to put with it, so they can start new businesses. And the banks, said Mr. Burgess, have a responsibility to see that they carry out their part, to see that they loan wisely and advise justly that such new business ventures fail not.

Bankers Ready to Lend

"Some," said Mr. Burgess, "will come to us for funds, perhaps for the $4,000 of the G. I. Bill under which the government will guarantee 50 per cent. The provisions of the bill are far from clear and interpreting regulations have not yet been issued. Bankers are ready to make loans to servicemen as fully as is reasonably possible and desirable.

"It is of course no kindness to start a man off on a venture doomed to failure which will only leave him in debt. . . . Each bank needs to have some one prepared to sit down with the would-be borrower to review his case carefully and advise him wisely. We need to be able to explain the rules for success in starting a business. The machinery of the banks for loans to small business and for personal loans will prove useful in meeting this situation."

Senator William C. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, State Secretary of Banking, declared the time has come to place greater emphasis upon re-employment—"upon the prevention of unemployment through the private financing of legitimate business activities."

The money with which to do it is bound to come, either through the government or through the banks. And it's the banks' business today, he contended, to plan how they can supply the money, and to what extent.

"Certainly," said Senator Freeman, "the soundness and solvency of many of our institutions would justify their setting aside a certain percentage or proportion of their assets to be used as venture capital or risk capital, or whatever you choose to call it."

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week ambled on upward, though at a slower pace and at volumes of little over 500,000 shares a day. It was pretty much a specialty market.

Leading feature again was the aircraft manufacturing group, the continued strength of which in recent weeks has been an interesting contrast to some of the gloomy talk about reconversion difficulties, and has also seemed to support the thesis that group stock prices tend to discount events which are years rather than months in advance.

Railroad equipments were strong on Monday, following the news that France will want between 600 and 1,300 locomotives, the French railways having suffered first a systematic looting by the Germans and then systematic destruction by Allied air forces. Rail equipment companies are now largely reconverted, and the prospect is for very large locomotive export sales in coming years to Europe, Russia, and perhaps even China, in addition to domestic sales made necessary by the fact that the railroads' locomotives average something round 20 years old.

Farm equipment shares were also strong, perhaps in part due to the fact that this industry, too, is now largely reconverted, and the prospect for support prices for agriculture makes the outlook for farm equipment sales very good. There is also a strong chance that postwar Europe may see a great deal of farm mechanization as in the United States and Russia.

Feature of the week's reconversion news was the plight of the automobile industry, which has perhaps the most acute reconversion problem of any industry, since it is 100 per cent converted to war, and should for efficiency's sake make a nearly 100 per cent reconversion almost simultaneously, with its warplane construction being transferred to the plane and engine companies themselves and its other war production transferred to special government plants.

The complaint of the automobile people, as voiced by seven big motor executives in Detroit to the press on Friday, is not against the government's intentions or plans, but against the details and red tape which go with centralized direction of large and complicated enterprises. In the first place they can't get machine tools, because the machine tool industry is so largely converted to making other things than machine tools. Secondly, they still don't see what they are going to do about getting the government-owned war machinery out of their plants in time to get the peace-time machinery in. And third, they want to be reconverted in whole and not in part, on the reasonable theory that you can't very well have a plant half-converted to making automobiles and still half engaged in making war products.

Feature of the financial district news for the week was of course the brilliant flurries in cotton and wheat resulting from the new CCC announcements.

Acting under the Stabilization Act of last June, War Food Administration directed the Commodity Credit Corporation to start buying all cotton offered, at parity prices. It has previously been making only loans. This drove the far months of May and July up the limit of 100 points or one cent for cotton, the first time this has happened since the limits were established. It also upset nearly everybody in the cotton industry beyond the growers.

Futures traders and officials of the futures markets were worried because the move implies a very small and narrow prospect for the futures markets. Cotton merchants were disturbed because the prospect that CCC will both buy and sell direct threatens their business. And mills were disturbed because the lift in cotton prices squeezes them between higher cotton prices and finished textile prices which OPA may be slow to lift correspondingly. Somewhat similar worries the grain futures markets, grain merchants and the flour millers. H. F.

U. S. Controls Lifted On Magnesium Use

NEW YORK (AP)—George C. Heikes, director of the War Production Board's aluminum and magnesium division, has announced the lifting of all government controls on the use of magnesium.

He told a meeting of the Magnesium Association that there now were no other controls on the use of the light metal for end products which include all varieties of civilian goods.

Arkansas Power Issue Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Halsey, Stuart & Co. and associates have placed on public sale $30,000,000 Arkansas Power & Light Co. first mortgage 3⅛ per cent bonds due in 1974 at $104 and interest.

The group won the issue at a competitive sale earlier in the week. Proceeds will be used to redeem presently outstanding debt bearing higher interest rates.

Mooberry Promoted

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4 (AP)—President H. M. Horner of the United Aircraft Corporation announced today the appointment of Henry E. Mooberry as assistant to the president.

Mr. Mooberry, who will make his headquarters at the corporation's office here, became a member of United Aircraft's public relations staff in May, 1942, and a year ago was named assistant director of advertising and publicity.

From 1936 to 1942, Mr. Mooberry maintained public relations offices in New York City, and for 11 years before that he was employed by the Associated Press, the last two as chief of the Newark, N. J., bureau.

He began his newspaper career on papers in Lincoln and Omaha, Neb.

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Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except

Strike by 35,000 in Detroit Halts Work in 7 War Plants

DETROIT, Oct. 4 (AP)—Production in seven Detroit war plants was halted today and approximately 35,500 workers made idle by a strike of maintenance employees engaged in a wage dispute with the National War Labor Board.

Closed were five Briggs Manufacturing Company factories, the De Soto Wyoming Avenue Plant of the Chrysler Corporation and the Jefferson Avenue Factory of Chrysler.

At the same time, about 100 crane operators and electricians left their jobs at the Ford-operated Willow Run Bomber Plant. Production was maintained at the bomber plant, however.

Spokesmen for the Briggs and Chrysler managements said that about 1,300 maintenance workers struck in their plants this morning.

The maintenance workers are members of the Maintenance, Construction and Powerhouse Workers Council of the United Automobile Workers Congress of Industrial Organizations which had called a strike for today but subsequently deferred it pending a meeting with the National War Labor Board.

The dispute involves wages paid C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor maintenance men. The C. I. O. union, in demanding an investigation by the NWLB, claimed its men were paid less than A. F. of L.-affiliated employees and that it had failed in efforts to obtain "equalization" through the NWLB.

(In Washington, the NWLB planned to confer at 1 p. m., (E. W. T.) with a Maintenance Workers' Committee but emphasized that the discussion would be limited to possible procedures in handling the workers' grievances and demands. NWLB officials said that merits of the demands would not be considered while there was an interruption of production.

Spokesmen for the C. I. O. union estimated that 1,000,000 war workers could be affected by a strike of maintenance men in 300 plants.

George F. Addes, U. A. W.-C. I. O. Secretary-Treasurer, who is meeting with other international executive board members in Atlantic City, N. J., had protested that A. F. of L. and public members of the WLB had combined to block efforts to obtain what he termed an equalization of wage rates paid C. I. O.-affiliated maintenance men and A. F. of L. men doing similar work under private contractors.

Chairman William H. Davis of the WLB replied that "the full Board, having thoroughly reviewed this problem, adheres, C. I. O. members dissenting, to its former decision on the question of outside craftsmen as presented at that time." He added that "the Board will take no action under the duress of a strike threat."

Approximatey 6,500 workers were idle at two Nash-Kelvinator Corporation plants on war orders in Lansing today as federal conciliators, the company and union officials attempted to settle a dispute over layoff procedure.

A company spokesman said a "major portion" of the workers "did not stay out voluntarily but were held out by picket lines."

Donn Hackett, President of Local 13, United Automobile Workers, said in a formal statement that the dispute "was not a strike, authorized or otherwise, by the union." He said it was a "spontaneous protest by individuals and groups of employees" against layoff procedure.

Campbell Wood, company General Manager, said the layoff was ordered and one shift eliminated in a production cutback after the air forces ordered a halt to manufacture of one type of propeller. The shift included about 1,700 employees. Mr. Wood said 1,300 were being re-employed at other jobs.

New Fight on Alcoholism As Disease Is Organized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Formation of the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism, Inc., to work for public recognition of alcoholism as a disease and as an American public health problem was announced here today.

The Committee is sponsored by the Yale plan of alcohol studies, which has been urging such an approach to the problem drinker for six months and will have its offices at 2 East 103rd Street. Mrs. Marty Mann is its Executive Director.

An attempt will be made by the Committee to project the concept of the alcoholic as a person who is ill and is worth helping rather than an offender deserving the workhouse or worse. Aid is aimed through lectures, books and local clinics.

Some idea of how extensive a problem it faces can be gathered from the estimate of Dr. E. M. Jellinek, Director of Yale's Section on Alcohol Studies, that the United States has 3,000,000 excessive drinkers, 600,000 of them alcoholics.

Dr. Jellinek, Chairman of the Board of the new committee, said that on a statistical basis he found that 45,000,000 Americans "took a drink" and that one in 20 of these would probably become an "excessive drinker" at the present rate.

However, at a press conference announcing the formation of the new committee yesterday, Dr. Jellinek said that 84 per cent of the liquor addicts who have been advised or treated under the Yale Plan clinics for two months or more have stopped drinking entirely or suffered only "small slips."

Mrs. Mann, who is also Vice-President of the Committee, in a statement outlining its purpose said:

"Primarily, we want to gain public acceptance of these three concepts: alcoholism is a disease and the alcoholic is a sick person; the alcoholic can be helped and is worth helping, and this is a public health problem and a public responsibility."

The President of the new organization is Dr. Howard W. Haggard, Director of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale, which set up the Section on Alcoholic Studies and is the parent body of the several moves to reduce alcoholism emanating from Yale. Dr. Seldon W. Bacon, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Yale, is Vice-Presirent, and Edgar Lockwood, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, Treasurer.

The Women's Organizing Committee includes Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Magistrate Anna M. Kross and Mrs. Albert D. Lasker.

Navy Squadron Leader in Pacific Area Slow to Own He Holds 12 Decorations

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 4 (AP)—Commander Norman "Bus" Miller, outstanding Navy squadron leader in the Pacific War Zone who is here visiting his wife and five children, reluctantly revealed his 12 decorations.

He holds the Navy Cross, awarded for actions in the Carolines, Truk and Puluwat. He also has been awarded three Distinguished Flying Crosses, the first for action against enemy installations and shipping on the Island of Ponape, the second for action against enemy installations and shipping at Ulul, Igup, Ruo, and Murilo, and the third for secret and hazardous missions in the Central Pacific.

Commander Miller has four Air Medals. The first was awarded for action against Japanese forces in the Marshalls; the second for a daylight strike at Kawjalein, the third for actions against Japanese forces at Truk Atoll. The citation for the fourth Air Medal has not yet been received by Commander Miller.

The first authorization to wear the Commendation Ribbon was signed by Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal. This was awarded for establishing and maintaining the Southwest Pacific Airline route from the Hawaiian Area to Australia during the first eight months of the war. The second authorization to wear the Commendation Ribbon was signed by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. This was for operations against the enemy at Truk Atoll.

Commander Miller also wears the Purple Heart awarded for wounds received while attacking Puluwat.

Boy Reared in Home of 'Good Pioneers' Denied to Father Who 'Abdicated' Duty

TALLAHASSE, Fla., Oct. 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court said today that "science (natural) and electronics" have not devised a better place to rear a child than the home of "two good old pioneers" whose "spiritual anchorage was not shaken by the dishwater casuistries of bunkshooters."

The court declined to take a nine-year-old boy from the grandparents who reared him and award custody to his father, who it said had "voluntarily adbicated his responsibility for him at the threshold of his life."

"When the froth is blown off the evidence," said Justice Glenn Terrell, who wrote the opinion, the picture of the grandparents "is that of two good old pioneers, symbols of a type that cleared the forest and settled the country but who have almost vanished from its face.

"It is said that they were a little narrow in their approach but they were more sincere in their loyalties. . . .

"I never saw one who did not own a Bible, a good rifle and a sharp knife.

"From the conditions under which he was molded, he imbibed a high level concept of God and right and justice so his spiritual anchorage was not shaken by the dishwater casuistries of bunkshooters, hocus pocus mystics or those who would extract the millenium from ouija boards.

"Science (natural) and electronics may some day devise a better environment in which to bring up a boy but until they do, we will not cast aside that which has stood the test."

Atlantic Oil Company Wins Security Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Installation of the most modern safety and fire-prevention equipment was credited by Howard M. Nichols, Manager of the Atlantic Refining Company, for the safety record that brought to his firm the National Security Award of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense.

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Or. 3-4990

MARY DUNN WATSON
Millinery
2A Washington St., East Orange, N. J.

ERAINE WENDLING
Hats—Original Designs
519 Main Street Hale Bldg.
OR. 5-4523

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

For Convenience, Shop at
BERNARD'S
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ANGLAIS
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Bakers . . Caterers
Restaurateurs
CLOSED TUESDAYS

Dorothy LAMONT
SUITS—DRESSES—BLOUSES
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THE JOLLY ROGER
Won't you come in and visit with us?
Gifts and Toys
Ticket Service
Theatres - Sport Events
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LINCOLN BARBERS
"Where Service Prevails"
HAIR CUTTING AS AN EXPERT
THOMAS G. SPINO, Prop.
9 LINCOLN STREET
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
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Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery

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HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

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ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
and Unusual Selection of Pottery
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THE HOUSEWIFE'S FAVORITE BAKERY
247 MAIN STREET

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OFFICIAL TIRE INSPECTION STATION
Have your battery checked. If it needs charging we can charge it while you wait without removing it from your car, which will save you time and money and the discomfort of a rundown battery.
WARREN'S RICHFIELD STATION
Phone 8058—Nite Phone 3969-W
Tanner Street Haddonfield, N. J.

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts — Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

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Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
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Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
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Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

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Telephone: So Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday
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Always careful, courteous service at
Four Square Esso Station
Springfield Av., at Pierson Rd., So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9792

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
IVORY SOAP
Headquarters for Monitor Advertised Products
127 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

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Clairidge Book & Gift Shop
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Rental Library Stationery
11 Church Street Montclair 2-0763

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove Street Montclair 2-5980

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

New Fall Line of
DRESS GOODS
Woolens — Rayons
Silks — Cottons
Curtains — Draperies
Linens
Lingerie — Hosiery
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
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B. & T. ORIENTAL RUG WORKS
Joseph Tahmazian Alex Boyadjian
9 Church St. Mo. 3-1310
Selected Rugs in Stock
Expert Workmanship

Frieda's
MILLINERY
7 South Park Street Phone MO. 2-7891

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and Sportswear
Kane's
47 Church Street
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"The Rosalind"
Attractive showing of
INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
FOR THE FALL
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Moore's Hardware Store
224 Glenridge Avenue
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Phones: Mo. 2-3210—3211

Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
You are invited to visit us in our enlarged shop at
6 and 8 Church St. at Montclair Center
WELLMONT HABERDASHERS
Sportswear Sweaters

GIFTS BOOKS
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
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GILLIS KING
Interiors — Antiques
20 Church Street Montclair
Montclair 2-5352

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
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All Kinds of Insurance
MOXLEY-KERR, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance
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Phone
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Coats Dresses
Suits Sportswear
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Women's Wearing Apparel
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

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Phone Montclair 2-2921-2922

Greeting Cards
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Madison
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Est. 1880 63 Years' Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
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NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

BOTANY NO DYE LOT YARNS
and Other Well-Known Brands
Mayfair Osborne Co.
12 HILL STREET, NEWARK
Phone MArket 3-1458
Open Daily and Wednesday Evenings

TRIXY
Corsetiere who will help solve your corset problems in your home at your convenience.
MRS. CLARA WACKENHUTH
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MILITARY PARK BLDG.
60 PARK PLACE
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

LAZARUS
PRINTING CO.
54 CLINTON STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
Printing • Stationery • Office Supplies
Call Charles E. Flaccus, Market 3-3399

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FLOWERS AND POTTERY
621 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
HU 2-6060 OR 4-2173

ORANGE
It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

New Fall and Winter
Coats, Suits and Dresses
DRESSES . . . 4.98— 29.50
COATS . . . . 19.98—150.00
L. DIAMOND CO.
211 Main Street, Cor. Canfield St.

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
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SOUTH ORANGE
FELLER'S
For Smartness in Sportswear
75 South Orange Ave. SO. 3-2137

PASSAIC
BANK of PASSAIC and TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

ABBOTT'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
634 Main Avenue
Passaic, N. J.

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Hardware
108 North Avenue
Two Doors from Park Avenue
Tel. PL. 6-0578

WHITTON'S
Smart
Women's Apparel
620 Park Ave. Tel. PL. 6-1148

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

P. M. FOY'S MARKET
MEAT, FISH and POULTRY
442 East 5th St. Tel. PL. 6-4262

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

RIDGEFIELD PARK
INSULATE NOW!
Cuts Fuel Bills up to 40%
Rooms up to 15° Cooler in Summer
Free Estimate No Obligation
ELMON B. SEE Sher. 2-8500
Local Consultant 78 Paterson St. Paterson, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD
WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2702

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store Plant Store
1 W. Ridgewood Ave. 413 So. Broad St.
Phone RD 6-5006—07 Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgewood Rug & Furniture Co.
17 Chestnut St. Tel. RD. 6-0260
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleum
Rug Cleaning

INSURANCE
MASON F. FERRIS
Licensed Real Estate Broker
150 Godwin Avenue 6-5147-W
Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD
Werner's
"Some of America's Finest Clothing for Boys and Men"
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178
9 a. m.-9 p. m. except Wed., 9 a. m.-6 p. m.

TEANECK
THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
Hardware House Furnishings
WM. LUDEWIG
Paints Glass
419 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4091

P. NAPOLI & SONS
Jewelers
Service Men's Watches and Sterling Identification Bracelets.
454 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-1656

TRENTON
CROASDALE & ENGLEHART
Jewelers
Diamond Rings
Wedding Rings
9 SO. MONTGOMERY STREET

Johns-Manville Insulation
by
TATTERSALL'S
309 North Willow St., Trenton, N. J.
JUST PHONE 8-201

MARTIN C. RIBSAM & SONS CO.
Florists & Seed Merchants
Artistic Flower Arrangements for Every Occasion
POTTERY, PETS and SUPPLIES
143 E. Front Street Tel. 2-6111

WESTFIELD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Westfield 2-4748-M. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
We've just the material for you!
Prints or Plain in Rayon Crepe or Jersey. Sleek Satin. Crisp faille. Shimmering Velvet. Soft Wool Crepe or Jersey.
GRILL'S SILK and COTTON SHOP
130 East Broad Street

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

Gold Cross Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

WESLEY R. BRAUNSDORF
ASSOCIATES
Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisers in the purchase of Insurance since 1921
66 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. 2-3115 and 2-0200

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Don't Forget
There is still time until Oct. 15th to mail Fruit Cake and Cookies to
The Boys Across the Sea
BONAT BAKE SHOP
220 E. Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-2250

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
Phones—We. 2-3737, We 2-3050, We. 3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W., Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

For
America's Finest Household Aids
visit the
MADE IN AMERICA STORE
231 E. Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.

—RECORDS—
If It's Available We Have It
CLASSICAL or POPULAR
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
BRAY'S
27 ELM STREET TEL. WE. 2-4288

WEST NEW YORK
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
L. J. Radl Jewelers
601 BERGENLINE AVENUE
at 60th ST., WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN
Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
"THE STORE OF FAMOUS SHOES"
A SPECIALIST TAKES CARE OF YOUR SHOE TROUBLES
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St. Allentown Pa.

ZIMMERMAN'S ROADSIDE MARKET
FANCY FRUITS and VEGETABLES
OUR SPECIALTY
1029 N. 7th Street Phone 2-4692

The HOME RESTAURANT
17 SOUTH 7TH STREET
Home of PENNA. DUTCH COOKING
BUY WAR BONDS

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

natalie nadele
550 Main Street
One of the City's Finer Shops

ERIE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th
★
Fall and Winter
Accessories

Frank, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's and Misses' Printzess, Jaunty Junior and Sterling Fur Trimmed Coats.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

MAIN LINE—Narberth

COAL : FUEL OIL : COKE
ORDER NOW
• Socony-Vacuum Fuel Oil
• Cannel Coal
• Charcoal
• Kindling Wood
Sorry—No new customers for Jeddo-Highland Coal at present.
Narberth 2430
RALPH S. DUNNE
NARBERTH, PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
YOUR ENGAGEMENT DIAMOND is the most important gem you will ever own. Select it for its beauty and radiance.
109 So. 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler American Gem Society

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
OWN MAKE CANDIES
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

COLD WAVE
More Beautiful
Lasts Longer
Also machine and machineless permanents
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

JOHN B. BECHTEL
Certified Public Accountant
TAX SERVICE—AUDITS
Public Ledger Bldg. Wal 5791

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

The Ardery-Dempsey Co.
Complete Home Furnishings
DRAPERIES, CARPETS
FURNITURE, LAMPS
414 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. COurt 4338

J. R. HUSSER PRINTING CO.
SALES BOOKS BUSINESS FORMS
LECTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS
WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Every Purchase Counts
in The Christian Science Monitor
Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods—Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

PITTSBURGH—East End

THE HARPER METHOD SHOP
Mable M. Heimark
422-423 Highland Building
Telephone Montrose 2442
Harper-COLD Permanent Waving and ALL Beauty Service

READING

Our Pastry Shop Is Famous for Its
CAKES—COOKIES
PIES—CUSTARDS
DANISH PASTRY
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street
BUY WAR BONDS

Christmas Gifts for Men Overseas Must Be Mailed by October 15th
SELECT YOUR GIFTS FROM
POMEROY'S

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
611 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

Drink
ST. LAWRENCE
Vitamin D MILK
PHONE 5241

SCRANTON

Quality Service Satisfaction
THE WULLERT MARKETS
Meats of Quality
1221 S. Webster Ave. Ph. 4-9101
802 Pittston Ave. Ph. 3-9302

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Avenue Tel. 2-8201

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Agency
1923 N. Main Avenue
INSURANCE WITH SERVICE

SEWICKLEY

FRANK MENZ
Electrician
BACK THE ATTACK—
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
For School—
Boys' and Girls' Official Scout Shoes
Are Tops for fit and for wear.
AAA to C & A to D
$4.95 to $5.95
Fitted by X-RAY
MILLER'S

SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY
510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

FLOWERS
For All Occasions—ORCHIDS *Always*
EARL J. CARNS
650 Baltimore Pike, Springfield
PHONE SW. 0450

YES, ABBOTTS DE LUXE
ICE CREAM Is Available in
Limited Quantities
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

MARTEL'S
Self-Service Market
Saves You Money to Buy
WAR BONDS
Chester Rd. at Rutgers Ave., Rt. 320

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE
(Continued)

INSURANCE
GEORGE W. De FOREST
SW. 30 LOC. 7235

UPPER DARBY

'Eyes Front' or 'Look to the Rear'
NEWS
Fall Frocks Have Both
Some like colors, others like black, every woman likes to own a new fall frock . . from
MAYERS
5037-39 GARRETT RD. UPPER DARBY

Sweaters and Knitted Sportswear
for every member of the family. Most nationally known makes sold in this section at our shop exclusively.
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

Apparel for Women
COATS—SUITS
DRESSES—LINGERIE
Rod-Robin
Fashionally Yours
64 South 69th St.

BLENDED MUSKRAT
Soft luxurious skins—flattering smooth-flowing lines, combined with master fur-crafting makes this the coat for all 'round wear.
SMART FURS
for every purpose, at reasonable prices.
BORYNACK'S
Manufacturing Furriers
7030 Terminal Square Blvd. 1188

Upper Darby's Favorite Store for Men
• ARROW SHIRTS
• STETSON HATS
• INTERWOVEN HOSE
MOORE'S
Est. 1914 7038 Terminal Sq.

WATCH REPAIRING
BAKER'S
(Formerly Baker & Hamilton)
Watchmakers and Jewelers
Upper Darby's Finest Equipped Repair Shop
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings Until 10 O'clock
7001 Garrett Road Blvd. 4381
(Next to 69th St. Theatre)

CORSET SHOP
Custom-Made Corsets
Individually Designed
Remodeling and Repairing
Helen A. Scott Blvd. 3540
408 Upper Darby Nat'l Bank Bldg.
6808-10 Market Street

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

New Fall Fashions
DRESSES COATS
SUITS ACCESSORIES
THE CHARME SHOP
723 Penn Avenue

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Corner Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Now is the time to buy Blankets on the Club plan, 95c down $1.00 weekly

New Fall Styles in Men's and Boys' Clothing
Dasch's
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood Street at South Avenue

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
755 Penn Avenue PE. 4875

YORK

Miriam E. Baumgardner
Studio of Music
PIANO AND ORGAN
480 West King Street

For Better Shoes
Shop at
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Efficacy — *Ef'-i-ka-si* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* as in sofa, second *i* short).

An abstract noun denoting the quality of whatever proves efficacious, effectual, effective, or efficient. Behind it lies the thought of somebody striving to accomplish an aim and succeeding.

El Dorado — *El do-ra'-do* (*e* short, first *o* quick-long as in obey, *a* as in arm, second *o* long).

Through literature, from earliest record down, there runs the theme of a locality, existing nobody quite knows where, of ideal living. Its name in Homer's Odyssey is Phaeacia. A modern designation is "The Golden Land," of Spanish American fancy.

Perfunctory — *Per-fungk'-to-ri* (*e* as in maker, *u* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *i* short).

"Done," defines the Oxford Dictionary, "merely for the sake of getting through the duty." The prefix *per-* carries the chief force of meaning — "to the other side and rid of it."

Pharisaism—*Far'-i-sa-iz'm* (first *a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *a* quick-long as in chaotic, second *i* short).

Webster's Synonyms sets the word beside others by way of mutual definition — "Hypocrisy," "sanctimony," "cant" — and indicates that Pharisaism signifies a stern, censorious attitude of somebody toward others, along with a conviction of his own moral superiority.

Reviled (I Peter 2:23)—*Re-vild'* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long).

A few of the equivalents noted in Webster's Synonyms are "vituperate," "rail at," "berate," "upbraid," and "scold." Abusive language is implied — malediction. Comes into the English Bible on initiative of Tyndale.

Scourge—*Skurj* (*u* as in urn).

An ancient word for "whip." Comes down through numerous shifts of spelling until the seventeenth century, when it becomes fixed in the present letters, perhaps by influence of the 1611 Bible.

Traversing — *Trav'-ers-ing* (*a* short, *e* as in maker, *i* short).

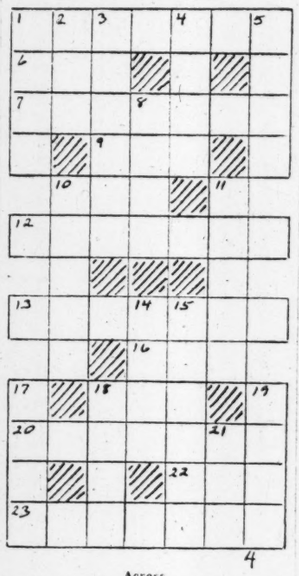
"Going across." Shades of meaning for "traverse" have prevailed and passed in numbers since the fifteenth century. An applied meaning, current today, is "to cut across" in the way of contradiction, equivalents, according to Synonyms, being "deny," "gainsay," "negative," and "impugn."

A Verse for Today . . .

Be glad then, . . . and rejoice in the LORD *your God: for he hath given you the former rain moderately, and he will cause to come down for you the rain, the former rain, and the latter rain.*
—JOEL 2:23

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is a scarf for the throat in cold weather?
6—Mouths.
7—What is a campanile?
9—What fish would you expect to catch at Grand Banks?
10—Because.
12—Claudius is king of what country in "Hamlet"?
13—What name is sometimes given to a shoemaker?
16—A quill was predecessor of what?
18—What is a snake of South America?
20—What material is used by 13 Across?
22—Epoch.
23—Bombarding of what fort inspired Key to write "Star-Spangled Banner"?

Down
1—"—— Dick."
2—Suffix.
3—A peregrine is what?
4—What is the melted fat of swine?
5—What are lines of light which appear to radiate from a bright object?
8—Shape.
10—In Greek mythology, what boat was used by Charon?
11—What is that part of a gown which trails behind the wearer?
14—Blot.
15—If the male of certain bird is the peacock, what is the female called?
17—What fruit might be of "wild-goose" variety?
18—Who has been called "Father of German Music"?
19—What English poet wrote "The Progress of Poesy"?
21—Blunder.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Wide World

It's a Sky Hook!

This new container for the aerial delivery of supplies is adapted in shape and method of descent from a falling maple seed. The device carries up to 65 pounds of supplies and spirals to earth more accurately than a parachute.

Brevities

Diplomacy is the art of letting the other man have your own way. —Rays of Sunshine.

Besides Hitler himself, his double has plenty to worry about, too.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

More Than a Florist

New York City

His is a tiny florist shop—the kind that abuts on the sidewalk and down the stairs to the cellar, where the rest of the stock is kept. It is the one bright spot in a neighborhood where the elegant and the ugly meet; where street traffic is heavy and street crossings precarious.

The white-haired florist, when not busy with his trade, is usually seated on a stool among his wares. Here he probably dreams of his native Greece and of his family whom he has not seen for years.

Suddenly he leaves his post and is seen to take the hand of a small child who is trying to engineer a street crossing alone.

He does not necessarily know the child, but he does know that she is probably being sent on an errand to the big market across the street. He seems to feel a sort of responsibility for these children of the neighborhood and is often on hand to "convoy" them on their return crossing.

These kindly acts are observed by many, and I believe that his thriving business is due not alone to the beauty of his flowers, but also to man's appreciation of a kindly act.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Gas Can Serve as a Fuse in an Artillery Shell?

The word fuse to most of us usually connotes a train of gunpowder or other combustible material either strewn along the ground or enclosed in a casing. One type of artillery shell, however, uses gas as a delayed-action or time fuse.

A container of compressed gas is punctured when the cannon is fired. A device within the shell controls the rate of the escape of the gas from the container.

As the gas passes through a certain chemical, the chemical becomes heated and finally reaches the ignition point of a booster charge of explosive, the detonation of which sets off the shell's main charge.

How the Term "Hitch Hike" Originated?

According to one authority, in the olden days it sometimes became necessary for two men to go on a journey with only one horse between them.

At the start of the trip, one person would start on ahead on horseback, the other plodding along on foot. At a predetermined point along the route, the one on the horse would dismount, hitch the horse to a fence or rack and continue down the road afoot.

The travelers thus would alternate "hitching" and "hiking," the trip becoming quite literally a hitch-hike.—W. P. K.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Walt Munson

"Didn't I see you in the LAST WAR?"

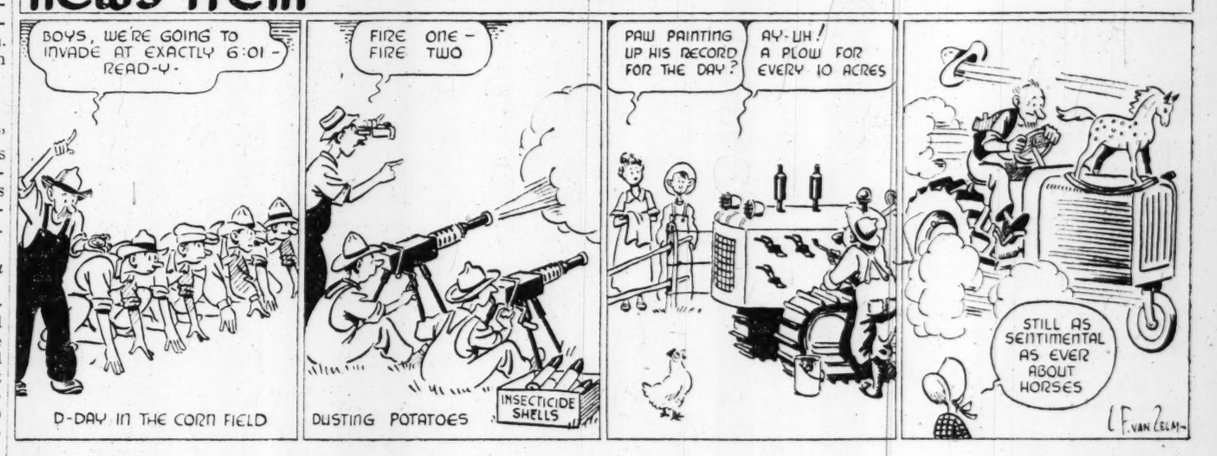
In Lighter Vein

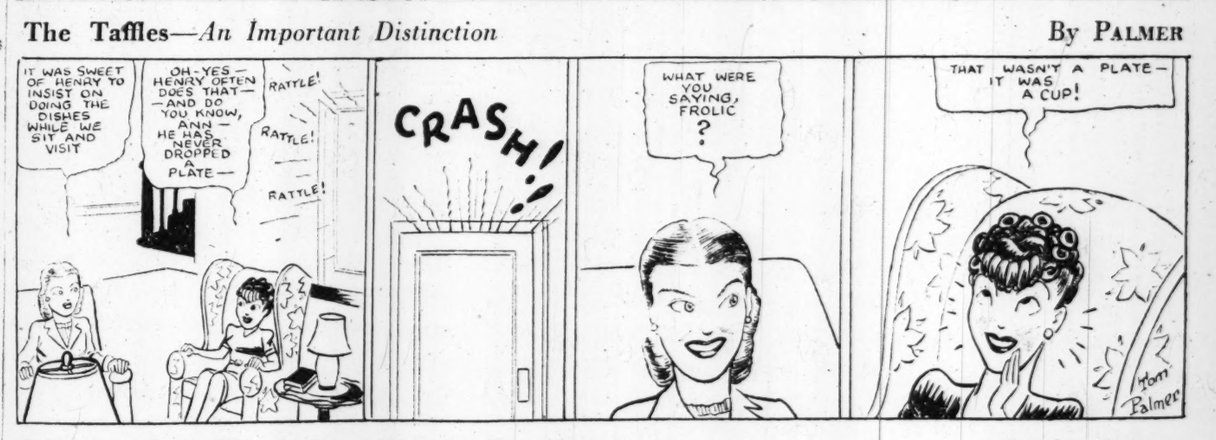
King for a Day

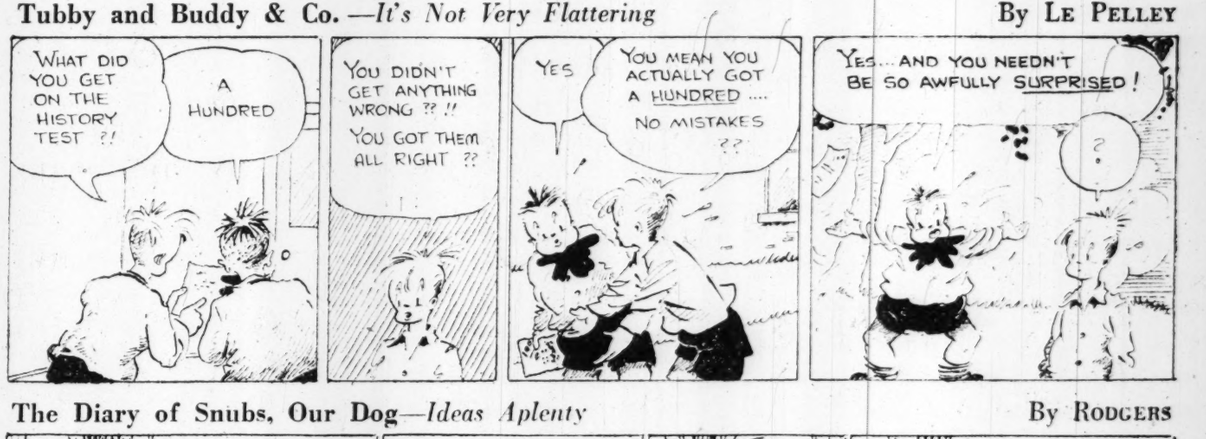
A soldier in the air transport command brings up a point which may be a sizeable factor in "getting out the soldier vote." "Thank you for the ballot application," he wrote. "It came as a welcome and very flattering surprise. This is the first time I have been invited to express an opinion on anything in sixteen months."—Quote.

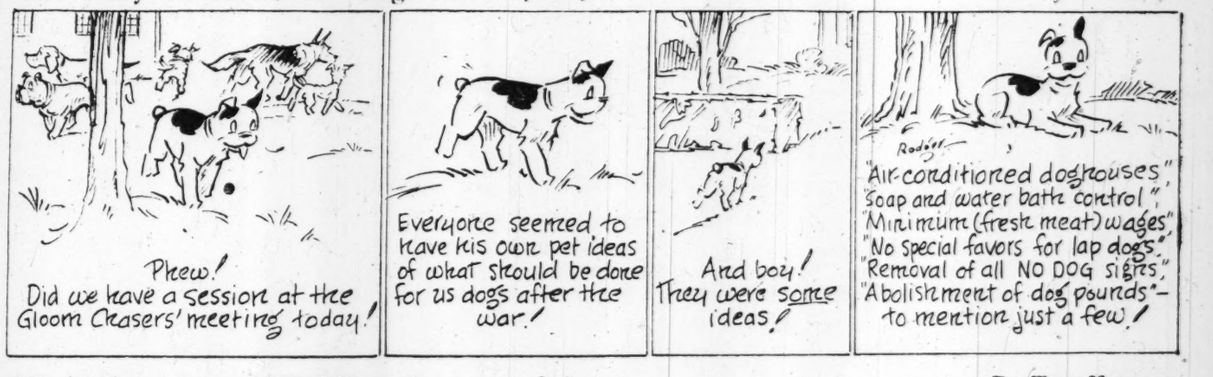
Sign of the Times

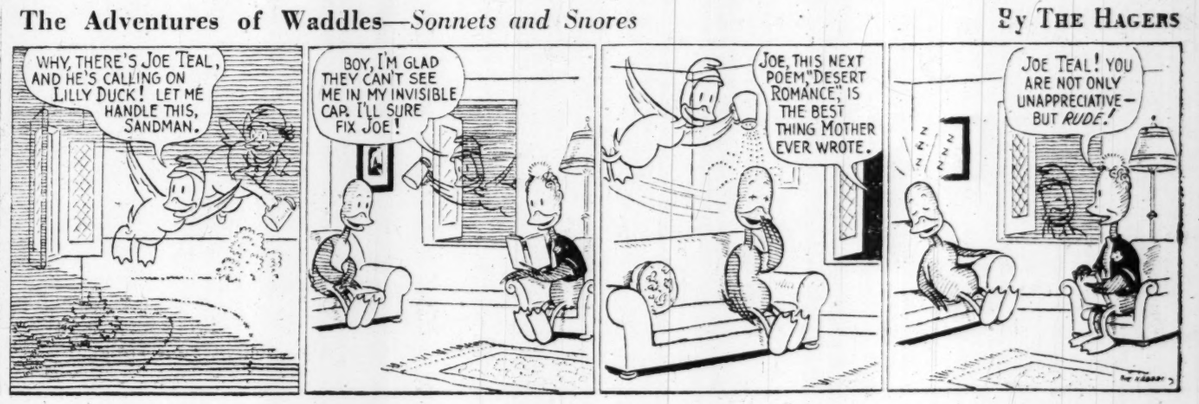
In front of a gas station: "Ethyl Is Out."—Chicago Tribune.


NEWS ITEM ~ AFTER THE WAR, FARMS WILL BE STREAMLINED LIKE THE ARMY MECHANIZED FORCES.
BOYS, WE'RE GOING TO INVADE AT EXACTLY 6:01 - READ-Y-
D-DAY IN THE CORN FIELD
FIRE ONE - FIRE TWO
DUSTING POTATOES
INSECTICIDE SHELLS
PAW PAINTING UP HIS RECORD FOR THE DAY?
AY-UH! A PLOW FOR EVERY 10 ACRES
STILL AS SENTIMENTAL AS EVER ABOUT HORSES
L.F. VAN CELM


The Taffles—An Important Distinction
By PALMER
IT WAS SWEET OF HENRY TO INSIST ON DOING THE DISHES WHILE WE SIT AND VISIT
OH-YES—HENRY OFTEN DOES THAT—AND DO YOU KNOW, ANN—HE HAS NEVER DROPPED A PLATE—
RATTLE! RATTLE! RATTLE!
CRASH!!
WHAT WERE YOU SAYING, FROLIC?
THAT WASN'T A PLATE—IT WAS A CUP!
Tom Palmer


Tubby and Buddy & Co.—It's Not Very Flattering
By LE PELLEY
WHAT DID YOU GET ON THE HISTORY TEST?!
A HUNDRED
YOU DIDN'T GET ANYTHING WRONG??!! YOU GOT THEM ALL RIGHT??
YES
YOU MEAN YOU ACTUALLY GOT A HUNDRED.... NO MISTAKES??
YES... AND YOU NEEDN'T BE SO AWFULLY SURPRISED!


The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Ideas Aplenty
By RODGERS
Phew! Did we have a session at the Gloom Chasers' meeting today!
Everyone seemed to have his own pet ideas of what should be done for us dogs after the war!
And boy! They were some ideas!
"Air-conditioned doghouses", "Soap and water bath control", "Minimum (fresh meat) wages", "No special favors for lap dogs", "Removal of all NO DOG signs", "Abolishment of dog pounds"—to mention just a few!
Rodgers


The Adventures of Waddles—Sonnets and Snores
By THE HAGERS
WHY, THERE'S JOE TEAL, AND HE'S CALLING ON LILLY DUCK! LET ME HANDLE THIS, SANDMAN.
BOY, I'M GLAD THEY CAN'T SEE ME IN MY INVISIBLE CAP. I'LL SURE FIX JOE!
JOE, THIS NEXT POEM, "DESERT ROMANCE," IS THE BEST THING MOTHER EVER WROTE.
JOE TEAL! YOU ARE NOT ONLY UNAPPRECIATIVE—BUT RUDE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Not the Darkest Hour

The present controversy over amount and effectiveness of American aid to China at least usefully reminds us that Japan has come dangerously close to winning her war in the Orient, if not in the Central and Southwest Pacific. The aid which Prime Minister Churchill characterized as "lavish," which Chungking replied was "scanty" and which America has described as "only a trickle" is, in fact, all of those things simultaneously.

It is lavish in that never before in human history has one nation flown into another nation 20,000 tons of supplies a month by plane. To do this over some of the highest mountains in the world, and at the end of hazardous and lengthy sea and rail lines is indeed a "lavish" accomplishment. It is not aid in greater abundance simply because the Japanese blockade is so successful.

And this blockade is progressively disruptive. It places generals in the field more or less on their own for food and supplies, hence lessens the authority and discipline of Chungking.

Troops and civilians in some cases find themselves dependent upon the enemy for certain essentials, and a mean and evil piratical trade reputedly was carried on between the Chinese in Foochow (which they have just lost) and the Japanese in Shanghai, with both Chungking and Tokyo winking. Some luxuries, probably stolen by the Japs from their conquests, found their way into China through such means, but the over-all shortages of both necessities and luxuries has caused a price inflation, which the Chinese have recklessly tried to meet with a monetary inflation, with the usual painful consequences.

But, though the picture is grim, it has been worse. A year ago, the "hump" carried hardly 2,000 tons a month, and less than six months ago the Japanese had mounted a very serious threat to the Bengal and Assam Railroad, which supplies the "hump," and a Nipponese invasion of India was in uncomfortable prospect. That threat has been blunted, the enemy is in flight from North Burma, the air hump has been shortened and improved. General Stilwell hopes soon to link up his new Ledo road with the old Burma Road, and then the flow of supplies into China can be augmented, especially by the trucks so acutely needed for transport in a country deficient in railroads.

These improvements, however, will not be decisive. The great blow to drive the Japanese out of China and back into their home islands must come from the Pacific, where Nimitz and MacArthur are getting into position.

Apparently, the Philippines come first. When Japanese sea lanes to the riches of the Indies and Malay have been cut, then the Allies will land somewhere on the South China coast to reinforce the Chinese and consolidate for the drive north.

The Japanese are also getting ready. They are busy clearing the north-south rail line, their next stop being Kweilin, and incidentally ousting the American 14th Air Force from its useful bases along that railway. The Japanese are seizing as much of the coast as they can handle; witness their occupation of Foochow.

The Allies had hoped to avoid an "invasion." But though they may have to fight to land, the picture as to supplies, as to timetable, as to relative power that can be exerted at the opportune time, is such as stanchly to deny that this is China's darkest hour.

He Pants for Pants

In clothes closets all over the country today, extra coats hang lonesomely on hangers—their matching trousers long since worn out. Hence the crusade for a return of two-pants suits, begun by Representative Everett P. Scrivener (R) of Kansas, not only re-emphasizes the economy of that extra pair—it would be of incalculable benefit to many a man who finds dry-cleaners take longer and longer to return suits.

It's got so a fellow needs far more today than merely his working suit and his Sunday best. He needs at least two extra suits for those prolonged visits to the cleaners.

Representative Scrivener calls attention to fabric surpluses in a letter to Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration. "In view of the undisputed fact that there is no shortage, but actually a surplus of both wool and cotton, is there any possible chance of restoration of two-pants suits?" he inquires.

And we echo: Any chance for the pants?

Warsaw

A Polish Tennyson will one day write the epic of the nine weeks in Warsaw, where patriots did and died while their leaders blundered. Could the Russians have sent more aid? Was the uprising premature? The Poles who battled the Nazis in Warsaw did not take time out to discuss these questions.

At the moment the attention of a world anxious about the implications of the failure at Warsaw—implications that gnaw at the edges of the foundations of future peace—naturally centers on the wrangling which went on in high circles while those in lower circles fought Nazis. But posterity will read the page about the glorious weeks in Warsaw with more relish than the footnote on the dispute of the diplomats.

And for us of this day, too, it is as important that men and women are capable of such great deeds as it is that some leaders fall short of being worthy of their followers.

Thumbs Down

The first national referendum of American business on the issue of socialized medicine shows clearly what trained, practical economists think of the proposal. A poll of commercial and industrial leaders by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States brought out a vote of 2,346 against State medicine, as compared with 76 favoring the system. This was the largest vote in opposition on any of the several extensions of social insurance proposed.

The C. of C. inquiry adds to the increasing evidence that there is a prevailing lack of enthusiasm in the United States for compulsory government insurance for medical care. Despite persistent propaganda by a few influential officials at Washington, public opinion continues to shy away from it.

Incentive Taxes

Governor Dewey dealt with an intricate but highly popular theme in his brief radio address on taxes. Thoughtful citizens realize that one of the keys to full postwar production and employment is wise adjustment of the tax burden. Politicians believe that there are votes to be had by promising tax reduction and simplification.

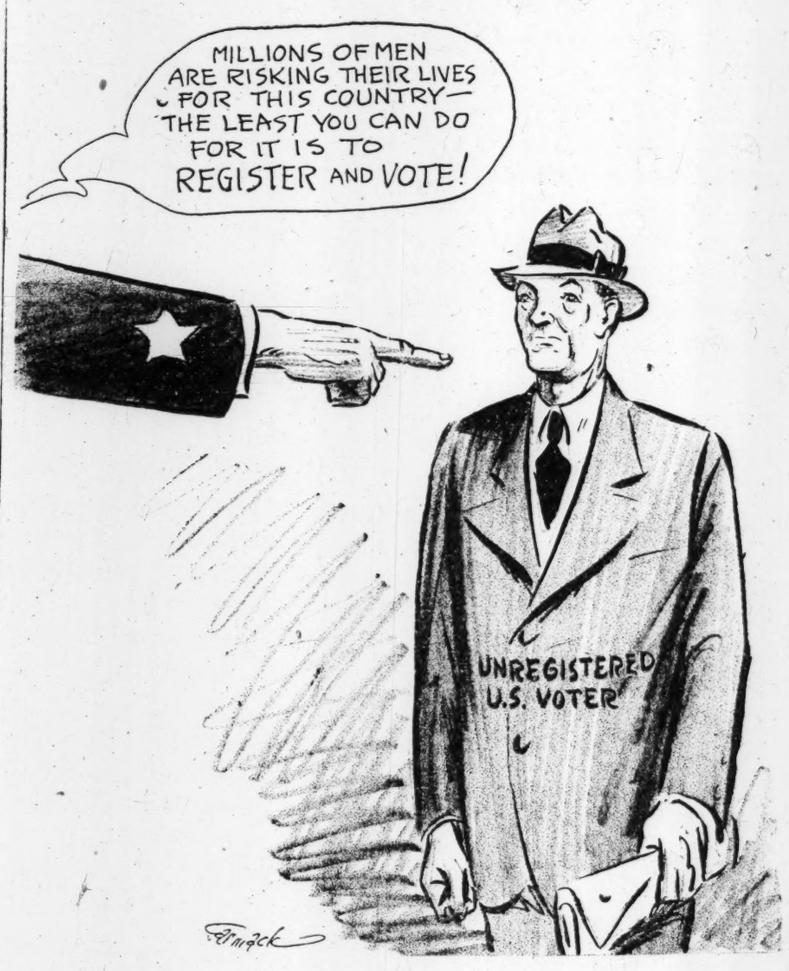
Mr. Dewey was most effective in his criticism of changes, complications and uncertainties of tax laws under the New Deal — fifteen laws in twelve years. It is fair fighting also to charge that such proposals as Vice-President Wallace and Presidential adviser Hopkins are making for taxes to encourage business come rather late.

The six-point Dewey program has a sure-fire appeal, even to those who will wonder how it can all be carried out. Certainly the Democrats will have difficulty opposing any of the Dewey proposals. Other tax plans recently offered, such as the comprehensive one of the Committee for Economic Development, are more specific, particularly about methods of easing corporation taxes—which may not be a popular step. The C. E. D. plan would keep a high level in the middle brackets of personal income, whereas Mr. Dewey simply promises to "reduce personal income-tax rates."

In other respects the Dewey program is very similar to plans now being widely circulated. Two warnings should be issued about political discussions of taxes: 1. Stirring discontent with wartime tax burdens in general can be irresponsible and unpatriotic. 2. Loose promises of tax reductions (particularly to large voting groups at the expense of small groups) and the encouragement of rosy hopes in face of certain heavy postwar tax needs can be irresponsible and unpatriotic.

Mr. Dewey's most persuasive argument is that a Republican Administration would tax in a way to give more encouragement to business. We should recognize that this is a relative matter—any party is likely to have to tax more heavily to pay the estimated $16,000,000,000 to $20,000,000,000 Federal bills than was required to meet costs below $8,000,000,000 before the war. We should recognize also that recent tax measures were not written by New Dealers. But there can be no question that the business and investing community would feel more confident that incentive taxation would be directed by friendly and understanding hands if the Fourth Term should be defeated.

To Whom It May Concern


MILLIONS OF MEN ARE RISKING THEIR LIVES FOR THIS COUNTRY— THE LEAST YOU CAN DO FOR IT IS TO REGISTER AND VOTE!
UNREGISTERED U.S. VOTER
Edmark

Geraniums, Piazzas—and Demolition

By Duncan Rowe

A. F. S. Ambulance Driver With the British Eighth Army in Italy

We are at Orvieto, a town dramatically placed on a steep cliff. It is the first medieval town we have seen. Its homogeneity makes itself immediately felt through the autochthonous quality of the buff-colored, moss-covered stones of which nearly all the houses and buildings are made. The winding cobblestone streets that ramble through arches and emerge suddenly into unexpected piazzas are less suited to the military traffic that swears and squeezes through the narrow ways than to the casual walker or to the ever-present donkeys and carts. This is a town of balconies and geranium pots of pink and red.

I was much amused at the cathedral frescoes of some minor Sienese artist who had depicted with a subtle humor the animals — stubborn donkeys, smiling cows, friendly dogs—in various Biblical illustrations; the Italian peasants live close to and often love their animals and have affectionate names for them, and I was delighted to find an artist interested in them where the more technically able artists depicted the peopled dramas of Inferno and Paradise.

* * *

Many of our casualties are caused by German snipers who are hidden everywhere in the wooded area where the infantry is fighting. A Lancashireman was modestly telling me in his inimitable dialect how he was wounded when their patrol was trapped and his Bren-carrier exploded on a mine hastily planted in his path by Jerries: "An' the first thing I knows, I finds meself flyin' through the air an' me unspeakable carrier blarsted to pieces an' me mate killed. Then I finds meself in the dust an' me unspeakable shoulder busted. I couldn't move an' 'twas luck, for the next thing I knows four or five unspeakable Jerries come up an' starts scroungin' me kit. They thought I was dead. Blimey! I was unspeakable mad, but I couldn't move or they'd have put a few rounds in me. I was hopin' our attack would come before they got away with me fags, but as usual the unspeakable thing was hours late. Finally at 11 a. m. I lifts me eyes an' sees our Shermans comin' down the road. Was I glad! But the first one doesn't see me and barrels by missin' me head by inches. The next one stops and a bloke yells, 'Whatcha doin' down there, Johnny?' 'Havin' a cup o' tea,' I yells. 'Give us a hand.'"

When we get the Tommies to the airport to evacuate them by plane, many say, "I always wanted to ride in one o' these things but didn't know I'd have to be wounded to do it."

Fortunately, Italians work hard to take care of themselves, as most of them get little or nothing from the Allies. And where thousands of homes, towns, factories, fields have been desolated by war, there is much suffering through hunger, lack of shelter, and through the absence of any personal possessions whatsoever. Italy is a poor nation in wealth and most of her people have precious little—but when that little is gone!

* * *

The political parties are only a farce where the Allies hold the power in all matters of importance, and many Italians look upon their "liberation" as only a new and subtler form of servitude. One is slow to realize how individualistic and passionately democratic at heart most Italians are.

I saw a peasant one day who somehow has represented the Italian spirit I like to see. His cottage had been wrecked by demolition and shells, and his land overrun by trucks and tanks. The army had passed on. He was there working alone—skeptical of outside help or gifts of heaven—trying to rebuild the walls and roof of his house with few tools and no cement, bricks, or timber. I doubt not that he will succeed. His wife was sitting in the furrows of their garden, where she had been hoeing, nursing a baby.

I often think Italy is a poor gray woman who broken sits in the ruins of a once-fair home; but she lifts her eyes to look at her children shouting and playing in the sunny streets, pleased with a colored toy or a bit of finery, tilting among themselves for brief honors—and seeing the busy tournament, she forgets a moment the glory of her yesterdays and goes on to the task of mothering her children through untold suffering and conflict, as she has done for centuries.

The Iliad Anew

The Bookshelf

The Greeks of Homeric times had everything in their favor when carrying war to the little community in Asia Minor we call Troy, as William Benjamin Smith and Walter Miller indicate in the Introduction to their English version of THE ILIAD OF HOMER (New York: Macmillan. $3.75). Particular advantages, to speak in the mythological terms of the poet, were Athena, who furnished the Greeks with inventive talent; Hephaestus, the blacksmith, who showed them how to forge weapons, and Poseidon, the sea god, who gave them command of the Aegean. The Trojans might have all the rest—theory of government and of war, intelligence, laughter, and what else there is; they had no chance. Not even their continental position availed them anything but 10 years' time to await the inevitable.

It is the great Mediterranean story, and the one epic tells the tale for good and all. Surviving in a dialect or a language that went out of currency even before historic time and existing in the shape of a handed-down document, it calls constantly for interpretation and re-interpretation. We have, then, a work by a couple of American professors—the Iliad done into English in the meter of Longfellow's "Evangeline," a rhythmic scheme which scholars conventionally accept as corresponding to the stress and pause mechanism of Homer himself.

This dactylic business is probably of no more importance, though, than that Alexander Pope in turning Homer into English employed the heroic rhymed couplet. What matters, really, is the production of readable and interesting narrative; and for today, as against the eighteenth century, the nearest thing to a correct rendering to the original that can be achieved.

As for the interest and excitement of a piece of writing, one reader cannot judge for another. To one person a detective thriller is the most companionable sort of book possible; to another, the most tiresome. To this one, the Iliad is a charm, whether in original text or whatever translation, from Chapman down; while to that one, it is a Homer that nods continually and at times goes off into slumber complete.

But speaking for a reasonable enthusiast, the Smith and Miller hexameters are great lamp fodder. Nor are they just so much verse for eye-perusal; they have a sound for the inner ear. They recite those high-spirited passages of conversation and those valorous episodes of fight with winning voice. Something supra-poetic and high-flown marks tone and diction; yet the epic stuff is there, and the version is an addition to the Homeric store. For students of Greek breaking into their Homeric course, the volume is a guide to have at hand to verify or revise routine notes and traditional dictionaries.

The old Flaxman designs of illustration are revived in full page; and whether they picture antiquity or merely delineate in an allegorical sort of way the manners of the England of their day—a Jane Austen kind of England—in any event, the Iliad comes out a grand panorama of manners, let translate and illustrate it who will. W. P. T.

UNRRA Valuable Classroom

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Another international meeting that should have been wide open to the press but wasn't was the UNRRA session in Montreal that voted aid to Italy.

Wisely, the United States strictly limited the proposed aid, not only in money, to $50,000,000, but specified that it will go for medicines, for milk for babies, and for re-establishment of families dislocated by fighting on Italian soil. Food and clothing worth $100,000 has already been distributed by the American and British armies, but UNRRA relief will symbolize unanimity on the recognition that the World War Two peace must not be built on vindictiveness, but on Christ Jesus' injunction to "love your enemies." In some of the delegates' minds, it is true, brotherly love was masked in self-interest, but not even from the lips of Italy's nearest victims was there any real fear expressed that humanitarianism might be mistaken for "softness" when it came to heeding the wails of Italy's starving infants.

As S. E. Duran Ballen of Ecuador put it, "Babies and sick people have no nationality."

It was natural that the delegates from France, Ethiopia, Greece, and Yugoslavia should want to detail the treachery and destruction their people have suffered at the hands of the Italians. Last to come around to voting aid to Italy was Dr. Rudol Bicanic of Yugoslavia, whose nation is still at war with Italy. To U. S. delegate Dean Acheson's estimate that 50 per cent of the infants are dying in Italy today, Dr. Bicanic said that on the east coast of the Adriatic the infant mortality rate is 80 per cent. "The destruction of life of our compatriots, the burning of hundreds of villages, the tens of thousands of our people in Italian concentration camps [are] present experiences which cannot be so easily forgotten by our own compatriots," he said.

Both Dr. Bicanic and Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, the Ethiopian delegate, made it clear that they do not agree with Britain and the United States that Italy is now a co-belligerent. They demand reparations and punishment of the invaders.

Hearts stirred as Mr. Medhen added, "Yet the Ethiopian people would not allow an expectant mother to be deprived of food, or a baby to remain without milk, or the wounded without medical care, whatever their nationality."

The delegates voted aid to Italy with full knowledge from supply officials that it will probably mean slightly less fats and dried milk for their own suffering people.

The whole tone of the UNRRA session, in which humanitarianism triumphed over deep hurts, was definitely encouraging. It showed that under United States and British leadership the nations of the world are able through united action to promote healing that all would not have been willing to participate in singly.

The Vatican, which has recently had the ear of Winston Churchill and of some of President Roosevelt's closest advisers, was instrumental in getting the United States to push UNRRA aid to Italy. Mr. Acheson told the delegates "Italy is the center of the [Roman] Catholic world. If the United Nations through this organization should express a complete lack of interest, that fact would be communicated far and wide and thought about deeply."

In Germany there will not be the appeal of hungry babies but a challenge of remolding men's minds—a less emotional but more exacting task.

In the United States today there is much talk about a hard vs. soft peace, with nobody, as far as I can find out, actually advocating a soft peace.

The weakness of the last peace settlement it has been discovered was not in its "hard" or "soft" treatment of Germany but in its irrelevance to the realities of the European and world situation.

Peace planners are now beginning to see that a peace plan will be successful only as it is based on principles of shared interests and mutual aid. German scientific and industrial resources must be regarded not merely as German but as a European and world asset, and the use of them considered as a part of a world goal of full employment.

UNRRA has proved itself a valuable classroom in which nations of the world are learning that it is possible to have a "hard" peace and still not give national vindictiveness a seat at the peace table.

Dumbarton Oaks: Chinese Phase

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

The Dumbarton Oaks conference wound up its "Russian phase" last week and the old Bliss estate now is the scene of discussions among representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and China. The Chinese delegates, having arrived on schedule, had to wait for the Russians to leave. Never this twain must meet while the etiquette of "peace" prevails between Russia and Japan.

The American Undersecretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, chairman of the conference, evidently expected an entirely new type of expert at Dumbarton Oaks. In any event, he had arranged for the conference to move along like a clock, and a rather fast clock at that. But the experts at this conference were like those at other conferences; they could not agree that one problem was solved simply by their moving on to another. And it must be said for them that, from this distance, the time allotted to the meetings did look rather skimpy.

Some of this scarce time, whose point value must have seemed as high as that now prevailing for rationed butter, was lost in the rituals of a few big-wigs with a reputation for exactitude in matters of minor punctuation. But the main reason for the consumption of more time than Mr. Stettinius had set aside was the need of the Russians to get in touch with their Government over several questions, and the deliberate manner in which the answers were formulated at Moscow.

It is interesting that the Russians, who look so sweeping, positive, and even dashing in their execution of foreign policy these days, should have left behind them at Dumbarton Oaks an impression of careful slowness. I think this increased rather than diminished their prestige with the other experts assembled at the Oaks. But the combination of a fast timetable and slow discussions resulted in embarrassed feelings in Washington as the polite Chinese stood patiently by awaiting their turn.

This embarrassment could hardly be relieved by a consciousness that, while the proprieties of international conduct were sufficient to explain the aloofness of Russians and Chinese toward each other, there were in the background unresolved problems in Chinese-Russians relations, such as the Sinkiang question and the ramifications of Communist influence in China.

In the United States a strong China has been regarded as a postwar check on resurgence of Japanese aggression. Moreover, a peace imposed in close co-operation with China, and in which China publicly took the initiative, would avoid the danger of the other Allies' seeming to impose a white man's peace in Asia. But the Sinkiang question had raised some doubts as to whether the Big Three see eye to eye on China. Do the Russians concede as large a postwar role for China as is foreseen by other of the United Nations? If so, do the Russians envisage a somewhat different China from that which is contemplated in London and Washington? These doubts unfortunately could not be lessened by the conference at Dumbarton Oaks.

Another conference is shaping up, probably for December. And, incidentally, it seems likely that the American delegation to the Oaks will undergo some alterations in personnel before then. Of course, one change is already forecast in the President's nomination of Stanley K. Hornbeck as Ambassador to the Netherlands. But aside from changes necessitated by new duties for some of the delegates, there may be other changes designed to prune the delegation of dead wood before December.

Should the war in Europe be concluded by then, the Russians will have less reason for concern over Japanese sensibilities. Even if Russia has not come into the war against Japan, Russian statesmen may be willing to risk conferring with the United States, Britain, and yes, China, on Far Eastern problems. It is plain that not all the Far Eastern problems to be discussed between China and Russia concern Japan directly, in any case.

The fact that so much had to be left unclarified by Dumbarton Oaks does not prove Mr. Churchill's contention that no great steps toward postwar security can be undertaken amid the clash of arms, but it would explain a reluctance to promise a decision on the peace front until more progress is made on the war fronts.

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